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FROM THE SOUTH.

North Carolina and the Rebel Government.

A Remarkable Speech by Governor Vance.

RECONSTRUCTION DECLARED AN IMPOSSIBILITY

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REBEL VERSION OF FORREST'S EXPLOITS.

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GOV. VANCE'S SPEECH.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN NORTH CAROLINA AND THE CONFEDERACY.

We have already referred to a great speech delivered at Wilkesboro, N. C., on Feb. 22, by Gov. Vance. The peculiar position of the speaker, and the significance of this utterance, make the appended extracts from this speech of great interest. After alluding to the suffering the people had endured in consequence of the war, Gov. Vance said:

In consequence of this continued suffering, which experience had not prepared the people to endure with the fortitude possessed by some nations who have been nurtured to the shock of arms, a certain discontent has pervaded, and a funeral gloom hung over the community, engendering, if we credit a wide rumor throughout the State, a notion that we must have a convention—that we must secede from the Southern Confederacy; that we must repudiate the whole thing, and go back to our first work over again.

Our destinies, fellow-citizens, have now been cast in another Government; and although, as you all know, I regretted to go out of the former Government, and was one of the last to lay it down, and did lay it down with the same mournful feelings with which I followed my dear father to the grave, I never expected, and do not now expect, to see it resurrected again. Our convention, composed of delegates fresh from the people, by the most solemn ties that can bind an honorable people to a cause, have pledged their all to its support. May God aid us in the fulfillment of this obligation in the future as in the past, to the letter. The act was a deliberate expression of public sentiment—though it may have been wrong. The Government we selected is ours, as much so as are our own children. The spirit of patriotism is akin to the love of our offspring, which God has implanted in us—the highest, holiest sentiment of humanity. A man should love his home if for nothing else but because it is his and shelters him; he should love his wife if for no other reason than because she is his wife; he should love his State because it is his—a part, as it were, of his being; he should love his country, right or wrong—when in the midst of clashing events he cannot take time to examine all aspects of the question—because in its destiny are involved the welfare of State, community, home, wife, children, self. But if you have no other reason to give for defending it, say you do so because it is your country.

The speaker stated that he was desirous of presenting all the various aspects of the question, and said: Now, what is it you desire above all other present earthly good? [Voices—Peace, peace; we all want peace.] I know you do. Everybody wants

PEACE.

Peace—blessed peace! Why, the man who does not desire peace is unworthy of existence. Peace! It is one of the highest and holiest attributes of Deity; so much so, that our blessed Saviour, Jesus Christ, was called the Prince of Peace. The great Apostle Paul said of the highest character of peace—the peace of God—that "it passeth all understanding." Now, if you really want peace, this great blessing to repose upon our bleeding country, your sons to return from the battle-field and take their position again in the family circle, commerce and agriculture to resume their beneficent sway, the sword beaten into the plowshare, and industry again to stretch her magic wand over the war-beaten fields till they bloom as a garden, I suppose, as reasonable men, you are willing to take the best plan to obtain this consummation so devoutly wished. Which is the best plan?

Gov. Vance then discussed the proposition to have a

CONVENTION

and showed first that under the Constitution of the Confederacy such a body could do nothing to secure peace. He proceeded: "Now you see that the Constitution your delegates have sworn to support, expressly provides that the power to declare war and make peace shall be vested in the President and Senate of the Confederacy; and the moment one of your delegates makes a proposition or proffers a treaty of any kind to the enemies of his country, he is a traitor by the law, and has foresworn himself. [Applause.] That is so, not because I say it, but because it is written in the Constitution we have all agreed to support. If you do not intend to instruct your delegation to take your State out of the Confederacy, you see from this aspect of the question, your convention assembled can do nothing more toward realizing the end in view than your Legislature or your Governor can accomplish. It can't turn a wheel.

Well, suppose you go a little farther and say you will instruct your delegates to take the State out of the Confederacy, because when it is out it is relieved from the obligations of the Constitution, and rests upon a separate and independent basis. Supposing, also, that it is not your design to join the United States Government again, but only to go out as an independent sovereignty, for the purpose of securing peace to yourself and possibly effecting the same desirable end for all parties. Well, you pass an ordinance of secession—take another dose of this political hoarhound tea—and nothing I know of is more bitter unless it is a boneset decoction—[laughter]—and set up for yourselves. Is that going to give you peace? Will that restore your sons and fathers to their homes? Will that hush the cry of the orphan and dry the widow's tears? Will that fill your land with plenty and prosperity? So far from it, I can assure you, my fellow-citizens, that secession from the Confederacy will involve you in a new war, a bloodier conflict than that you now deplore. "But," you may say, "Mr. Davis and his Government will not dare to make war on a seceding State, because the right of secession is recognized in the Constitution of the Confederacy." So it is, my friends; but you see by that time you have thrown off the Constitution, you have gotten from under its obligations, and sworn you would have nothing to do with it. Do you expect the Confederacy to be bound by a document you refuse to recognize as affecting yourselves? So soon as you announce to the world you are a sovereign and independent nation, as a matter of course the Confederacy has the right of declaring war against you for sufficient cause, equally with the right she holds of declaring war against England, France or Holland. This right is inherent in all sovereignties.

But what would Uncle Abraham say to it—that old gentleman whose personal pulchritude has been the subject of so much remark, [laughter,] and who, they say, can tell more bad jokes than I can? [Laughter.] How would he receive the intelligence that North Carolina had seceded from the Confederacy and set up for herself? He would put his thumb up to his nose and make certain gyrations and evolutions with his finger, and say, "Wall, ole North Carolini, I'm tarnation glad for see yer come outer Jeff. Davis' little concern, I swow; but yer don't mean for to say yer ain't in the Union agin, and under the protection of the best Gov't the world ever saw. Dun fixin' yer too long to let yer sneak out that way." [Continued laughter and applause.] Why, of course, if such a proceeding on the part of North Carolina would secure her independence, it would only be necessary for one State to secede at a time to get herself acknowledged, and after all were out, turn round and form such a Confederacy as best pleased them. Old Abraham is fighting us not because we are a part of the Southern Confederacy, but because we are in rebellion to the old Union, and so long as we refused obedience to him he would continue to fight us. The idea that Lincoln would recognize us or abate his claim to allegiance and obedience, is preposterous. Well, would the Southern Confederacy recognize your independence and make a treaty of peace with you? This is entirely owing to contingencies. If you went out of the Confederacy and declared yourself independent, you would have to announce and enforce your position of neutrality with reference to the other belligerents, or there would be occasion for war. How could you preserve your neutrality when once announced? The only railroad communication between the armies of Gen. Lee and of Gen. Johnston, between Virginia and the remainder of the Confederacy, is through North Carolina. You do not suppose we could, as a neutral State, permit the Government at Richmond to communicate across our territory with its Southwestern armies. Gen. Lee sends some of his veterans down here, takes possession of the railroads—the very arteries of the Confederacy—and flogs anybody who interferes with him, and so you have two wars instead of one! There is another consideration involved. A great portion of the provisions that feed Gen. Lee's army are obtained in North Carolina. As a neutral State could not sell them, and he would be forced to have them, it is not difficult to foresee how speedily North Carolina would become the seat of war.

Suppose your State should to-morrow secede from the Confederacy, what would become of your soldiers in the army? Some would run away and come home, no doubt; but the mass of them who have followed that old battle flag through smoke and fire, into the presence of death, and waved its bloody folds upon the heights of an hundred fields of triumph, amid the cheers of victory that thrill an applauding world—do you suppose that they would trample it under foot and crawl upon their bellies and eat dirt in that sort of style? [Great applause.] Who then would you have to defend North Carolina? A few old men and some militia officers.

Gov. Vance then drew a picture of

THE OLD STATE IN UNCLE ABE'S HANDS,

as follows:

"Suppose, as the last alternative for obtaining peace, your convention should take the State out of the Confederacy and put it into the arms of Lincoln. Just so soon as you entered into the old Union and swore to support the Government, just so soon would you have imposed on you your share of the debt, taxes, burdens of the United States. Instead of the Confederate tax collector coming around to gather up Confederate currency, (of which it must be confessed there is no great lack in the land,) the Federal agent comes among you demanding 'greenbacks' and gold to assist in carrying on the war. Instead of getting your sons back to the plow and fireside, they would be drafted and sent into the service of Uncle Sam, to fight alongside of his negro troops in exterminating the white men, women and children of the South. Is there anything very desirable about such a peace as that? Extend your suppositions into the domains of absurdity, and conceive of the North Carolina soldiers basely deserting their comrades in arms, in obedience to the proclamation of your Governor. Why, gentlemen, they would not come home in peace to you. They would have to fight with their new friends, and would just cross from the Southern to the Northern side of the Rappahannock, and their rifles would be pointed at the bosoms of the brave men who have fought by their sides through the fierce fire of a three years' war? Would that give you peace?

To think of these glorious North Carolina regiments—you have seen them in the first flush of martial enthusiasm—you know them now unflinching, though sustained but by honor and duty; many of them filled with your sons—these regiments that have followed the Southern Cross over so many fields already made classic by their prowess, astonishing the world, and raising the nations on tiptoe in admiration of their heroic achievements—shall they be asked to fraternize with the miserable scoundrels who have slaughtered our people, devastated our homes, and even inflicted the crowning outrage which demons from hell pale at, on our mothers and sisters; shall they be asked to join those wretches in desolating the homes of the very men by whose sides they have so long fought and suffered? I know you would not think of the proposition. *I think I can assure you to-day, with all candor and all honesty—as a dying man to dying men—in the presence of God—that any step of this kind you take will only involve you in a deeper and bloodier war. The calamities of war affect our people to a terrible degree; streams of tears are running down the cheeks of many a poor woman; cries for bread come from many a suffering child.* But let us trust that the God of battles, who gave to our ancestors through seven long years a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, will yet lead us into the land where grows the fruitage of liberty, richer than the cluster of Eschol, and through which flows the milk and honey of independence and nationality. [Applause.]

I have not, fellow-citizens, enumerated all the consequences which would follow inconsiderate action on your part. What would become of the currency should you abandon the cause of the Southern Confederacy? It is bad enough already; but every bank in the State is filled with it, and would be broken and worthless to-morrow in such an event. Widows, soldiers' families and orphan children have no other kind. Commercial and financial ruin, compared to which the present suffering on account of the depreciation of the currency would be insignificance itself, would overwhelm you. What would become of the gallant soldiers who have been maimed and mutilated in the service—those one-legged and one-armed boys, incapacitated for labor? Having once submitted ourselves to the enemy, you might see one of them come up, his cheeks wan with suffering, his rags fluttering in the breeze, his wasted form supported on crutches, and ask the Government for support. The reply would be: "You infamous rebel, have you the impudence to ask support from a government you have been fighting to destroy? No. You will get no pension; but we will tax as heavily as we can your little potato patch to pension the man who maimed you for life, desolated your home, burned your house, insulted your mother." Could you endure such a spectacle?

Let us not cease to remember that we all consented to this war—old time Whigs as well as Secessionists. We consented after it appeared inevitable, and we must all stand up to it—every man, woman and child throughout the length and breadth of the Southern Confederacy. We must forget, if possible, for awhile, the causes that led originally to this rupture, and each man take upon his shoulder the full measure of burden and responsibility, regardless of consequences. [Applause.]

But suppose, fellow-citizens, we could forget all these considerations of honor, glory, decency, and resolve that we would see what terms we could get from the United States. What does the enemy offer you? You are all well aware that when a man sets out to make a bargain he makes everything just as alluring as he possibly can; he presents his goods in the best possible light, and says the most flattering things to induce you to accept his offer. Well, the same policy pertains to diplomacy. When an ambassador or diplomatist is trying to get another to acquiesce in certain measures, he clothes his proposition in the most plausible language he can, and presents the most advantageous terms he can possibly offer to induce negotiations. Possibly some of you know men who would do better by a friend than they promised to do, but I do not think the majority of you ever heard of them. Can any of you put your finger on a man who has done more for you than he bargained? If it is so hard to find one in the circle of your acquaintance, who in the name of Heaven can tell me of a Yankee who ever gave you more than he agreed to? [Applause.] The difficulty is to make him stand up to his bargain. Voices—"That's so."

WHAT LINCOLN OFFERS TO THOSE WHO SUBMIT.

Now, what does Mr. Lincoln promise the State of North Carolina? In what language does he clothe his gracious terms of pardon and amnesty? He says if one-tenth of the people of any State will take an oath to support—what? The Constitution? Nay, take an oath to support his proclamation abolishing Slavery, his proclamation inciting the slaves of your State to burn your home and murder you and your families! If you swore to support this proclamation you would perjure yourself; for it is in direct violation of the Constitution, as you well know. Old Abe has perjured himself, and he wishes to put you in the same category of villainy. Not only must you swear to endure his infamous document—so pronounced by the civilized world—but you must also take an oath to support all the acts of Congress which have been passed—abolishing Slavery, confiscating your property, placing you in subjection to one-tenth of the community, and publicly executing your glorious chieftains and every officer from a Colonel up to Gen. Lee.

When the United States Congress last met, Lincoln was called upon, by the pressure of public sentiment, to propose some terms of peace to the "rebels" of the South—to advance the greatest inducements that could be possibly proffered to secure their return to the Union; and after long consideration, amid all the pressure of the peace element in the North, in and out of Congress, the best proposition that could be offered was to support one-tenth of the Southern community who would swear to assist in the confiscation of the property of the remaining nine-tenths, set free the negroes, and hang every man whose bravery has elevated him above a certain rank, every man whom you have seen fit to place in civil office. What! Deliver up to the malignity of an unrestrained foe, at whose deeds now, in the face of our immense armies, and checked by fear of retaliation, humanity is livid with horror, the glorious heroes whom our sons have followed through so many trying scenes, and who have made for us a record of glory as resplendent as history's ample page, "rich with spoils of time," has ever enrolled! [Prolonged applause.]

Let no man say this is a fancy sketch. *Do not say Old Abe is joking; that he will certainly do better than that. I pledge you my existence he would not do half so well.* Do you not see how artful he is even while offering us so little. He wants to breed this very civil war which I am here to-day to warn you against. He wants to set up a government within the Government of North Carolina, composed of one-tenth of her population. Our voting population is about 100,000. They want to set up a government of 10,000 perjured scoundrels who are unworthy to lick the dust off the feet of the poorest soldier in our army; and to support it with the bayonet, and to set the people to slaughtering each other. You are not fools enough to fall into that trap. You do not need any warning upon that subject, although I have given it.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF YOUR NEGROES?

There were four millions of them in the Southern Confederacy at the commencement of the war. They are all to be turned loose upon us if we consent to the only terms Mr. Lincoln offers us. They cannot go to the North. *I would almost be willing to send them to Massachusetts.* [Laughter.] *I think they would elevate the tone of its society very much.* [Laughter.] Indeed, I think every darkey sent from this country for robbing henroosts and stealing hogs would be a missionary to that depraved and God-forsaken country. [Continued laughter.] But they would not receive them—for they are so determined on shutting out anything which might improve their moral condition, and thereby disturb their swindling "calculations"—they have, in common with every Northern State, passed laws prohibiting free negroes from settling within their limits. Let us see what would be done with these millions of blacks, as already indicated by the acts of the enemy; and I will only cite to you one case, of which there are hundreds of illustrations, all pointing to the same dreadful result. In the little village of Beaufort, S. C., situated in the sea island cotton districts, from which the inhabitants were expelled, the land has been recently laid off into lots of twenty acres, and put up for sale.

Gov. Vance then read an account of one of these sales from a Southern paper, and proceeded:

Your lands confiscated and *sold to your own slaves!*

Now you see what is in store for you. This is but the beginning of what would be the end. If they do this in the green tree, what will they not do in the dry? If they do this at the very moment they have the impudence to proffer you terms of peace, what will they not do when our vast armies are disbanded, when the battle-flag is laid low in the dust, and the gallant men who have for three years stood as a wall of fire between you and destruction, no longer periodically send a thrill of guilty awe through the enemy who listens for their avenging tread across his fields, but melt away before the unimpeded rush of the greedy conquerors?

I tell you, my fellow-citizens, if we could consent to this thing we would deserve the fate of dogs; but we would not get even that, for dogs are allowed to sleep under their master's floor, and to eat the crumbs that fall from their master's table. [Cheers.] You would get nothing. [A voice—"Kicks."] Yes, you would get kicks, and until you would wish you had died a man rather than live to become a dog. [Applause.]

THE OLD ORDER OF THINGS AND THE NEW.

There is only one more proposition to consider under this head. It is a favorite idea with a great many, that possibly the old order of things could be restored; that our rights under that Constitution could be guaranteed to us, and everything move on peacefully as before the war.

My friends, there are a great many desirable things, but the question, not what may be wished, but what may be obtained, is the one reasonable man may consider. It is desirable to have a lovely wife and plenty of pretty children, but every man can't have them. I tell you now candidly, *there is no more possibility of reconstructing the old Union and reinstating things as they were four years ago, than exists for you to gather up the scattered bones of your sons who have fallen in this struggle, from one end of the country to the other, reclothe them with flesh, fill their veins with the blood they have so generously shed, and their lungs with the same breath with which they breathed out their last prayer for their country's triumph and independence.* [Immense applause.]

THE OLD UNION

was not merely a physical juxtaposition, a constitutional agreement; it was a moral Union. The cement of confidence was what held it together so long. The tendrils of affection which grew from a common soil of national memories of past glory wreathed its tall columns with a beauty passing fair. Does this confidence exist now? It has gone forever. It has disappeared beneath the fiery hoofs of war that have trampled our fair fields into desolation. It is lost in the smoke of burning cities, and will be talked of no more by the hearthstones that now lie heaped with charred rafters and the cinders of the family altar. The bloody hands that have dug up the bones of our ancestors and searched the sacred dust in their hellish lusts, have buried it where plummet can never sound nor the trump of resurrection awaken it into renewed existence. [Cheers.] It has finally gone forever, blotted out by the members of the Congress of the United States, who have recorded the deliberate intention of exterminating the people of the South, and supplanting them with a better race—God save the mark!—a better race!

Can the pious mother pray that her children may be brought to associate with the men who make the Word of God contraband of War? Will the son seek to give the brotherly kiss to the murderer of his father, the outrager of his sister, the slaughterer of his people, the desolater of his land? Not while the faintest spark of manhood glows in his bosom. [Applause.]

There is another aspect of the question to which I wish to call your attention, and one which deserves much consideration. I desire you to mark my prediction. *There never can be peace on the continent of North America until the North and South are independent and distinct nations.* There might be a temporary peace, such a peace as you have seen effected by overpowering a gallant man, putting manacles upon his limbs, and throwing him into a dungeon; such a peace as exists until he wrenches the bars, scales the walls, and strikes terror into the hearts of his enemies when they dream they are most secure. You would have such a peace as Poland has to-day.

Do you suppose the chivalrous people of the South, whose distinct moral nationality has long since been recognized, would submit to see all their proud cities

GARRISONED WITH NEGRO SOLDIERS,

to see the lands of their friends divided up and parceled out among the foreign mercenaries? Do you suppose the blood of the Southern youth would run quietly in his veins when he saw a negro officer walking the streets and making his sister give way for him, or insulting her by his very presence? Do you suppose this kind of peace would long endure? No, insurrection after insurrection, revolution upon revolution, war after war would burst upon the country, and for year after year, century after century, as in European States, victims would be demanded and blood flow in torrents, compared to which a drop would have at first won independence and permanent peace. *The only way to obtain continued peace—and I want no other—is to*

FIGHT IT OUT NOW.

[Applause.] *To fight it out now, whilst we have a Government, and great and glorious armies in the field.* If we do not, we will leave war as an inheritance to our children's children. We will leave this terrible question for our little boys to settle when we have passed, and under circumstances far different and advantages far less than we now possess for asserting their rights, their race and nationality.

If you think, fellow citizens, as a great many of you do, that proper efforts have not been made during this warfare to obtain the peace which you desire, why, there cannot be any earthly objection to such efforts being made. *I have been in favor of them myself, and from time to time have so advised the President. If you think our Government should tender the olive branch of peace and let no occasion pass, why, fellow-citizens, as a matter of course, let it be done.* But I beg you to recollect that there is a lawful and legal way pointed out by the Constitution of your country, and any effort you make in this way will be right and proper. Other modes of procedure will only place you in a false position and do your country an injury.

Gov. Vance then proceeded to discuss the substitute question, and argued the justice of the law passed by Congress abolishing the system. He then turned to the consideration of the

SUPPRESSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT,

and said: "There is a great deal said about the danger of the military authorities overcoming the civil. Well, I acknowledge all that. There is danger. But there was never yet a war where the same danger did not arise, and especially a war like ours, that taxes the whole energies of the people, that permeates every strata of society, and is the sole business of the day. We may forget, in the midst of the pomp and circumstance of the war, that we have civil rights and constitutional liberties. *I have striven against this danger as much as any man in the country. We must all strive against it.* But if we undertake to go out of the Southern Confederacy on this account, and go to Mr. Lincoln to get these rights, I think it would be the part of prudence, to say the least, while we are simmering and frying, and the under side done pretty brown, to look over into the coals and estimate their temperature. We might be glad enough to get back into the pan, hot as it is. [Applause and merriment.]

I hardly think we could find much protection for civil liberty in the dominion of Abraham the First. There is talk of the writ of habeas corpus being suspended in the Southern States. I understand it has already been suspended by Congress; but the suspension of this writ may not be in contravention of the Constitution; for the courts have decided that Congress can suspend the writ within certain limits.

I regret to see the suspension of the writ. It is evidence of wrong existing somewhere, either of a desire upon the part of the Government to assume more authority than belongs to it, or of a state of affairs in some parts of the country that augurs ill. But in the name of common sense, if we are a law-abiding people, if we regard the king's name as a tower of strength, we must not make a commotion because a law has been enacted which our jurists announce as within the limits of the Constitution of the country that we have sworn to support. We ought to be willing to stand up to our own Constitution and our own laws. If they are improper, if they are hard upon us, let us instruct our Representatives to repeal them and give us better ones."

Gov. Vance next drew the following sketch of what the rebels have done and "what Lincoln can do." He said:

A good many people have gotten "out of heart." Many men say it is not worth while for our sons to be slaughtered any longer; that the enemy have gotten the advantage of us; they have got numbers, they have got wealth, they have got munitions of war; sooner or later the weak must come down before the strong, and we had better make terms while we can, and so on.

WHAT THE NORTH STATE HAS DONE.

To show you what has been and can be accomplished, provided we have faith in ourselves, I will tell you a little of what this State has done on her own hook. When I came into the chair I now occupy and fill with so much grace and dignity, [a laugh,] there were not five suits of clothing to be found in the Quartermaster's Department. Now we have sixty thousand suits of ready-made clothing awaiting the needs of our troops. We have thirty thousand blankets, shoes, &c. In fact, our boys have so many good clothes that *I understand they trade them off for liquor sometimes.* [Laughter.]

Will you set a limit to our energy after I tell you, among a hundred other things, that in the little town of Tarboro', in this State, are made cases of keen, glittering, surgical instruments, requiring the highest degree of mechanical skill in their production? They will compare favorably with the best specimens of European manufacture. Almost every man I see here to-day is well clothed in the product of our own looms; and the ladies, God bless them, look in their homespuns prettier than ever they did. We will soon be commercially independent of the whole world. We had originally, including the States we claim, a population of eight million white people and four million blacks. Now we number not more than five million white people.

HOW MANY TROOPS

do you suppose Abraham has sent down against us? In April, 1861, Lincoln called for 75,000 men. One month later he called for 64,000. From July to December (the old fellow began to get scared) he called for 500,000. In July, 1862, he called for 300,000; in August, 1862, he called for 300,000; in 1863 he drafted 300,000, and has a draft now pending for 500,000 more, making in all about 2,039,000 men he has called for to send down upon us—almost half as many soldiers as we have men women and children in the Confederacy. Their locality is about as questionable, if they have all started South, as the passengers on a train at a smash-up, described by a darkey who was illustrating the difference between a stage-coach and railway accident: "If de stage turn over, dare you is; but if de cars runs off, whar is you?" [Laughter.] Where are those immense masses? *If we have actually whipped and driven back two million soldiers, there is encouragement to hope we can drive back all he can possibly send against us. But if these two million troops have never been raised, there is encouragement to believe Mr. Lincoln is trying to scare us by making a show of strength that does not exist, and that the North is just about as tired of the war as we are. So the view is encouraging from either standpoint.*

But we know there have been immense numbers hurled against us. Three hundred thousand troops, armed, equipped, and furnished to the highest degree that the skill and wealth of the United States could supply—surpassing in this respect any army that ever took the field in Europe—and under seven different commanders, have tried to march from Washington City to Richmond, and over half of the way furnishing water facilities for transportation, and they are precisely where they were two years ago—no nearer Richmond than they were at the start. *And the bones of the Yankees that bleach on the plains of Northern Virginia, if piled in a row, would make a macadamized road from Richmond to Washington, over which the artillery of the Southern Confederacy could roll between the two cities.* [Applause.] We know that, notwithstanding all the immense levies made recently at the North, Gen. Meade is afraid of Gen. Lee, and skulks within his fortifications. If he makes no more progress toward Richmond than he has for some time past, he will not reach that goal of Yankee hopes before twelve o'clock on doomsday.

Why, fellow-citizens, it is not worth while to be scared. We scare them about as badly as they scare us. [Voices, "Go it Vance!"] Well, I am going it, old fellow, and I hope we will all "go it" until the war is over.

Gov. Vance concluded his elaborate oration by appealing to his hearers to encourage their soldiers in the field in every way and to stand by the President.

SMITH'S CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

ACCOUNT OF FORREST'S EXPLOITS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 9.

The recent victory of Gen. Forrest in Northern Mississippi, by which the grand plan of the Yankees in the West was so effectually defeated, was one of the most remarkable achievements of this war. We have conversed with gentlemen recently from that section, whose accounts all concur in the main facts of that almost marvelous exploit. The enemy's reports fully confirm these accounts, but they do not state the exact force by which these results were accomplished. Owing to the exhaustion of his horses, the want of arms and munitions and other causes, Forrest could array a force of only 2,400 men to confront Smith and Grierson's column of 7,000 of the best equipped cavalry the Yankees have ever put in the field. Forrest's men, too, were mostly new and untried, especially in the cavalry service. He had recently recruited them in West Tennessee. It seemed the extreme of rashness and recklessness, to attempt with such a force to arrest the march of a column of seven thousand splendidly mounted and equipped men, led by experienced officers, whose march thus far had been uninterrupted, who were buoyant and confident, and were charged with such an important mission. The junction of this cavalry force with Sherman at Meridian, was the key of the whole scheme of the Yankee plan for the occupation and subjugation of the Southwest. If successful, Sherman would have been in a condition to advance upon Demopolis and Selma, or Mobile; and these important points, as well as the rich countries adjacent, would have been at the mercy of the enemy. They could only have been driven back at the enormous risk of weakening Johnston's army, so as to open Northern Georgia and Rome and Atlanta to Grant's army. Gen. Polk, with his scant infantry force, quickly perceived the momentous issue, which depended upon the result of the cavalry movement from Memphis, and after securing his small army on the east side of the Tombigbee, and removing all his supplies and munitions and returning to Mobile the troops he had borrowed from Gen. Maury, sent imperative orders to Lee and Forrest to unite their forces, and at every cost to crush and drive back Smith and Grierson's cavalry.

Lee did not receive these orders in time to reach Forrest with his force, which was already greatly exhausted by the continual skirmishing with Sherman's column. Forrest was therefore left alone with his 2,400 men to perform this immense undertaking. Confronting the enemy on the broad prairies near West Point, on the Tibbee River, he prepared for action. The enemy formed in a long and most imposing line, outflanking Forrest, and threatening the instant demolition of his small and imperfectly organized force. The charge was given, and the Yankees advanced with great boldness and an air of certain victory. Great was their surprise when, as they approached Forrest's line, they observed his men slip from their horses, and, converting themselves into infantry, each man taking the most favorable position, availing themselves of every advantage the ground afforded, and awaiting with the utmost coolness the impetuous charge of the Yankee chivalry. On came the splendidly mounted dragoons, under those far-famed Yankee chiefs, Smith and Grierson, with such fierce displays of valor and determination as argued badly for Forrest's infantry scouts, scattered through the bushes and over the prairie in rather an irregular and unmilitary style. But these valorous horsemen did not advance far before the balls of two thousand riflemen began to rattle through their ranks with fearful effect. Scores of men and horses fell at the first fire, and their onward movement was checked, and before they could recover and reform the volley was repeated—again and again—until dismay and terror began to prevail in their ranks, and they soon broke into confusion and fled.

Forrest then mounted his men and began his pursuit, which he kept up with great vigor for nearly twenty miles, the enemy leaving behind many of his wounded and exhausted men, all his dead, his horses, prisoners, five pieces of artillery, burning his packs and turning loose his mules. Having discovered the small force of Forrest, several attempts were made by Smith and Grierson to rally their men and resume the offensive. Their efforts were successful on the hills just beyond Okalona, when the last grand charge was made by them. It was met in the same way as their previous attempts, but even with more vigor and determination by Forrest's men, who had in a few hours become veterans. Several crushing volleys from their rifles quickly arrested the impetuous valor of the Yankees, and sent them to the rear in the wildest confusion and dismay. By this time Forrest had exhausted his ammunition and the strength of his horses. He could not follow up the enemy.

Fortunately, however, Gen. Gholson arrived with some fresh State troops, new levies hastily gathered, and took the place of Forrest's men—following up the Yankees for a great distance, harrassing them, capturing and killing and wounding many and picking up arms, wagons, horses and a great variety of other valuable property thrown away by the enemy in his wild flight. The enemy never halted for a moment in his retreat, and when last heard from the remnant of this splendid force was hastening fast to Memphis in far different plight from that in which they had so recently emerged from their fortifications. As soon as the news of this disaster reached Sherman, he began his retrograde movement toward the Mississippi, Lee following him up and hanging on his flanks and harassing him continually. When last heard from he was dragging his wearied, broken-down column back to Vicksburg, in a demoralized state, the most mortified, disappointed and disgusted chief who ever led ten thousand men up the hill and then marched them down again.

To increase this feeling of mortification and disgust, *Sherman's conscience was burdened with a load of infamy which, even upon a Yankee General, could not have pressed lightly, in the recollection of the dastardly outrages upon private property, in the destruction of mills, of the houses of poor, inoffensive people living near his line of march, and in the shameful excesses of his wretched mercenaries.* We could hardly wish our bitterest enemy a larger portion of misery than must have fallen upon the ambitious aspirant on his return to the fortifications to Vicksburgh. An educated soldier, who had long associated with gentlemen, who had received the highest favors and unbounded kindness and hospitality from the Southern people, during his residence in Louisiana, Sherman has, by the license extended to his brutal hirelings, in their march through Mississippi, and by his own acts of outrage and cruelty, shown a degree of infamy that entitles him to take rank with Butler, McNeil, Hunter, and other Federal chiefs whose only achievements in this war have been those of the ruffian, the pirate, the plunderer and highwayman.

PRICES AT MOBILE.

From the Mobile Register.

The odd frenzy with which useless articles were jerked down from shop shelves and paid for in Confederate treasury notes was of short duration. People, after squandering considerable means in this manner, commenced reflecting, and this reflection was a death-blow to extortion. The operation of the currency act was simple enough, but at first the people were so alarmed that they did not stop to understand it, but in desperate haste each threw his money on the market with the cry of *sauve qui peut*, fearful lest the printed "promise to pay" would fade and disappear forever before the holder could rid himself of it. This was the harbinger of a rich harvest for the sharp ones, and to-day many a luckless wight mourns his sacrifices. We have never known another business community like this, so subject to senseless excitement and panic, and a few sharply inculcated lessons like the present will have a wholesome effect, and in vulgar parlance, send us an "eye-opener." Sugar and bacon were run up to $5 per pound, calico rapidly unfolded itself at $15 a yard, gold from $19 jumped intermediate figures and passed up to $25, $28 and $30 in some instances. This was less than a week since. When we look at the market to-day one feels constrained to exclaim:

"What a falling off is there, my countrymen."

Not a drygoods store is now swept by half-a-dozen skirts in a day. Sugar is again at the old price, tobacco finds no sales at former figures, calico shrinks down $5 on the yard, while gold has had such a violent fall as to be kicking at $20@$21. For those who have been bitten by the purchase of coin, we have no antidote to recommend for the extraction of the virus other than an instant sale and quick funding.

FROM YAZOO CITY.

The following was received at the War Office last evening:

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., March 11, 1864.

To Gen. Cooper:

Gen. Lee telegraphs that Ross and Richardson attacked Yazoo City on the 5th, capturing many stores and destroying much cotton, about being shipped. The enemy retired to the city, and held it until reinforced. They were driven out of the city, which was recaptured while stores were being destroyed. We have quite a number of prisoners. Our loss was about fifty killed and wounded. The enemy still occupy Yazoo City and Liverpool, intrenching at the latter place. Sherman issued a general order at Canton, in which he speaks of many regiments in his army entitled to furlough.

L. POPE, Lieut.-General.

THE WOMEN.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The spirit and courage displayed by the women of the Confederacy in the presence of danger and death are worthy of the heroic race to which they belong. It is no idle boast to say that if there were not men enough to fight our battles, the mothers, wives and daughters would take the place of the fallen brave. But whilst such a contingency is not probable, it would be well, in view of the horrid purposes disclosed in the Dahlgren papers, for every Southern woman to provide herself with the protection of a revolver, or some defensive weapon, to keep at bay ruffians who are insensible to any other consideration but their personal safety. It often happens that our Southern ladies are exposed to the insults and violence of the brutes who are invading us, and with no male protection at hand, and in that event they ought never to be without some efficient means of defence.

THAT TORPEDO.

The Mobile *Register* learns that Lieut. Dixon, who blew up the *Housatonic* on the night of the 17th February, was either lost or captured by the enemy on his return. A dispatch was received in Mobile on the morning of March 1, stating that he was last seen heading in the direction of Fort Sumter, between which and himself were two lines of the enemy's picket boats. It was expected that his fate would be ascertained by the next flag of truce.

THE TRANSFER OF SEAMEN.

Important Regulations of the War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 4, 1864.

Section seven of the act approved February 24, 1864, provides as follows:

"And any person now in the military service of the United States who shall furnish satisfactory proof that he is a mariner by vocation, or an able seaman, or ordinary seaman, may enlist into the Navy, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States: *Provided*, That such enlistment shall not be for less than the unexpired term of his military service, nor for less than one year. And the bounty money which any mariner, or seaman, or ordinary seaman, enlisting from the army into the navy, may have received from the United States, or from the State in which he enlisted in the army, shall be deducted from the prize money to which he may become entitled during the time required to complete his military service; *And provided further*, that the whole number of such transfer enlistments shall not exceed ten thousand."

The following regulations are prescribed by the President of the United States to carry this act into effect:

The Secretary of the Navy designates the whole number, not exceeding twelve thousand, which it is desirable to have at each of the several naval stations fixed upon by him, as follows, namely:

At Cairo, Ill.	1,000
At Boston	2,000
At New-York	5,000
At Philadelphia	3,000
At Baltimore	1,000

To facilitate as much as possible the execution of the law above cited, it shall be the duty of every officer commanding a company, and of every officer commanding a recruiting rendezvous or depot, to forward all the applications made to him for transfer by seamen or ordinary seamen of his company or detachment, together with the proof that the applicants are mariners by vocation, or able or ordinary seamen, through the proper authorities, to the headquarters of the army or department in which the company is serving, or in which the rendezvous or depot may be situated; and he shall indicate in his report those of the applicants who have served longest at sea, and whether in the merchant or naval service. Not less than two years' sea service will constitute an ordinary seaman, and not less than four an able seaman; and, in the absence of other proof, the applicant may be required to make oath as to the service he has seen at sea. All recruits who may be found qualified for transfer to the navy will be retained at the depot until the decision of the army or department commander is made known.

Each Commanding General of an army or department which has been required to furnish a quota for transfer to the navy, will at once designate one or more officers, as may be required, to examine the applications, and determine from them, according to the qualifications of the applicants and the number to be furnished, what men shall be transferred to the navy, care being taken that the transfer enlistments shall be so apportioned among the companies of each command that no regiment shall be reduced below the minimum organization.

As fast as selections are made, the men selected for transfer will be sent to the designated stations in the most expeditious manner, under suitable conduct; and the officer in charge of each detachment will be furnished with complete descriptive lists, containing statements of the pay, bounty, and clothing received and due, which will be turned over with the men to the commandant of the station.

Upon being accepted at the naval station, the men will be dropped from the rolls of their companies as transferred to the Navy by enlistment; but if rejected for physical disability or for not having seen the prescribed sea service, they will be sent back to their companies; and if guilty of fraud or misrepresentation in their applications, the expense of transportation will be charged against their pay.

Weekly reports of the men transferred under the provisions of this order will be made to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant-Adjutant Gen.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Cane—The Plantations—How they are Worked—The Negroes.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1864.

No one can question the propriety of first paying one's respects to the weather. We came out of the warm, soft weather of the Gulf into a damp, chilly fog on the Mississippi, and as we reached New-Orleans this was intensified by a keen wind. So that while the thermometer stood high enough, our lungs and cuticle were chilled to the marrow. Consequence of this was, that the whole company have suffered, and cold and consumptions abound. As to the healthfulness of this town for invalids, I should say "beware." Not that it is any worse than with us, but it probably is no better. The houses are cold, and fires uncommon. Coal has risen to some $30 per ton; and beside this, it never was the fashion to use it. So my tender friends, stay where you are sure of a good bed, a good fire, good friends, and good food. The Winter has been one of those which come every twenty years, and ice and frost have been severe—so much so, it is feared, as to kill the orange trees and much of the cane. As to the orange groves, they have grown up into beautiful shades since I was here fifteen years ago, and were productive and profitable. I believe they will have been injured but not destroyed, and particularly below New-Orleans.

ABOUT THE CANE.

As to the cane, a good deal of the seed-cane (and there was not much saved) will have been injured, but the best information leads me to believe that the stands of last year will remain good. But what are the prospects for the coming year's crop? There is no doubt that more of the cane grown will be saved than last year, because then labor was not organized—many of the negroes were unsettled and unwilling to work—the planters were uncertain and sulky, and discouraged; there was more or less confusion from raids, and I should guess that not one-half of the cane fit for sugar was ground. This year it will not be so. But it must be remembered that in these lands the cane runs out in three years, and as there were few new plantings last year, a great proportion of the stubble cane will be valueless.

ABOUT THE PLANTATIONS.

I think that nearly every plantation as far up as Baton Rouge is now in process of cultivation. The same is true of the line of the Opelousas Railroad as far as Brashear, and of the Lafourche. I have visited many of them, and find the work vigorously in progress, but short of hands, mules, tools, &c., and it is too late to increase the stock. The abandoned plantations have been eagerly seized by new men, and indeed new capital and brains are everywhere at work. Most of the old planters who remain on their plantations—have been disposed to let their estates, or to make partnerships with the new men. In this they are wise, for in the negro they have no faith, except as a slave, with the whip near his back; and this the negro knows, in spite of what the planter states of his great stupidity. What is to be the result time will show. But cane will in all directions give place to cotton, and I believe more than half of each estate will be planted with it—"green seed" not "Sea Island," although the latter will grow here. I learn that twenty or thirty years ago cotton was a common crop, which has since given way to the more profitable cane. There is, however, not much doubt that the growers here must be content with a smaller crop than is gathered on the cotton lands above the Red River; and if they get half a bale to the acre *I shall be content.* Beside that the lands here are heavier than above, there is greater danger from the rains in August and September, which are dangerous and disturbing at the season of picking, as the cotton is beaten down and destroyed by them; and these rains also tend to increase the caterpillar, so fatal at times to the crop, that in forty-eight hours the whole may be devoured. If the cotton succeeds, good-bye to the great sugar houses which everywhere loom on the level fields. But I should say it were wiser to keep a stand of cane for a while. Let Louisiana raise her possible of cotton, it will be but a handful for the consumption of the world, and your manufacturers must not build much on this production. From what I can learn here, I am led to believe that the danger of cultivation above Port Hudson will be in the way of large or certain productions, and that there is a probability of great disappointment to those engaged in it. There is also danger in this State from high water. The royal road to sudden wealth is not yet found in the cultivation of cotton; and those who are obliged to raise corn in the North had better enjoy it.

ABOUT THE NEGROES.

One is surprised at seeing so few colored people in and about New-Orleans, and the question is—where are they?

Great numbers of the men are in the army. Now I have had faith as to their *immediate* reliance as good and efficient soldiers; and the universal assertion of the Southern people has been, that they were cowards, and would run at the first fire. This would not surprise anyone, I think; for long habits of dependence and subserviency to the white man must have had their influence upon character and manhood; but so far as I can learn from those who have been with them at Port Hudson and elsewhere, they do make good, efficient, and brave soldiers; they are quick to learn and more amenable to discipline than the wild white men of the East and West. This army business is a great *School*, and I should be sorry for those humane planters who propose to return them to Slavery, when the days of peace return.

Most of those who did not go into the army last year, became wandering and unsettled. The first impression, no doubt, was that Liberty meant idleness; that in truth they must do as the whites had once done—nothing. Great suffering was the consequence, and some—perhaps great—mortality. But, I believe, they soon found their mistake, and many returned to their old plantations to work, and many more have done so this year. Gen. Banks' "labor order" is a most admirable plan for reorganizing labor, and will be satisfactory to the negroes, as well as to the planters, who mean to do well for themselves and the negroes. Of course, it is not altogether satisfactory to those who believe only in the whip. It is not to be expected that every negro will prove at once a saint, for I believe there are some lazy whites yet remaining at the free and Christian North.

As to the intelligence and capacity of the negro in his present condition there is a difference of opinion, and there must be great ignorance and some stupidity, in his way. Let me give a few details. I visited an estate with a friend who proposed to hire the negroes and set them to work. About thirty men and women stood before him, and he explained what he wanted of them, and read to them Gen. Banks' regulations as to wages, &c. All listened attentively, and there was no stupidity apparent in their faces. I think not a single small adjective of his explanations failed to sink deep. The men asked the plainest and most practical questions, as: "When will our wages be paid?" "What clothing are we to have?" "What land are we allowed?" "Can we keep our pigs?"

The women hung back, and all were decided not to work Saturdays; that granted, they seemed more willing. The older men stated that they did not believe in Sunday work, and thought nothing was gained to the proprietor by it. The head man, John, used as good language and had as good an intonation as I have, (and you will appreciate this compliment to John,) and, so far as I could judge, was in all ways a most reliable and capable fellow. So big

old master said, too. Certainly these thirty negroes are worthy of owning themselves, I thought. I found them, without any white man on the place, hauling the last of the crop to the railroad station, and carrying on affairs like white folks, if not better than some in these parts.

I asked them one or two questions.

"Can any of you read?"

No reply.

"I suppose none of you can read?"

They said, "none of us."

"Would you like to learn?"

"We would."

"Would you like to have your children learn?"

Sensation—as in the French Senate—followed by a decided assent.

"Would you be willing to pay something for a teacher, until Gen. BANKS' plan for schools is perfected?"

"We are ready; it would be the best way."

This did not seem quite stupid.

After a brief explanation of the new system of labor as carefully prepared by Gen. BANKS, my friend said:

"Are you ready to work upon this plan?"

"Yes."

"All who are willing to do regular and full work, hold up your hands."

About twelve men assented.

"All women who are willing to work regularly five days in the week, hold up your hands."

Two assented—the rest hung back, but at last about twelve of them came forward and assented; the balance agreed, for various reasons, to work less than full time.

"Now I wish you all to understand that if I take the place and hire you, that I shall do fairly by you and shall expect you to do fairly by me, or take the consequences."

"Yes! yes! yes!"

My friend will take the place, and try the experiment.

Western Emigration.

St. Louis, Thursday, March 17.

Gen. POPE, from his headquarters at Milwaukee, published some information and suggestions for emigrants designing to cross the Plains this Spring, in which he says indications point to the concentration of the most powerful bands of Sioux Indians early in Spring in Missouri above the mouth of Grand River. A large force of cavalry, under Gen. SULLY, will march against these Indians as soon as there is grass enough on the prairies for the horses to subsist on. Until this expedition moves it will be unsafe for steamers to navigate the Missouri above Fort Pierre. Gen. SULLY's force will be strong enough to beat the Indians, if found concentrated on the river. If this concentration is not made, a heavy force of cavalry will scour the country on both sides of the river, drive the Indians into the interior, pursue them during the Summer, and either force a battle or compel a peace. It is recommended that emigrants by water communicate with Gen. SULLY, in upper Missouri, and not attempt to pass in advance of his forces, until notified by him that it is safe. As many steamers as possible are advised to go in company, with their vulnerable parts bullet-proof. Emigrants traveling overland from a point above Fort Pierre are recommended not to start from the Missouri River in numbers less than 300 strong. A cavalry force will be sent from Minnesota as soon as possible to the mouth of Long Lake, and emigrants from that State can avail themselves of the protection of this force if they choose. Gen. POPE hopes by the middle of Summer to render travel across any portion of the Upper Plains as safe as it usually is; but he enjoins on the emigrants to move cautiously and in strong parties.

Mr. Chase and the Presidency.

The following is the letter to which Mr. CHASE refers in that which we have already published declining to permit his name to be used in connection with the Presidential nomination:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind note is just received. As it has been so long on the way, I have telegraphed you that I will reply by mail.

At the instance of many who think that the public interests would be promoted by my election to the Chief Magistracy, a committee composed of prominent Senators and Representatives and citizens, has been organized here for taking measures to promote that object.

This committee, through a sub-committee, has conferred with me, and I have explained to them the objections which seem to me to exist against any use of my name in that connection. They have taken these objections into consideration, and assure me that they think I ought not to refuse its use, and I have consented to their wishes; assuring them, however, that whenever any consideration by them or by the friends of our cause, thought entitled to weight, should indicate the expediency of any other course, no considerations of personal delicacy toward me should be allowed to prevent its being taken.

If I know my own heart, I desire nothing so much as the suppression of this rebellion, and the reestablishment of Union, order and prosperity on sure and safe foundations. And I should despise myself if I felt capable of allowing any personal objects to influence me to any action which would affect by one jot or tittle, injuriously, the accomplishment of these objects. And it is a source of real gratification to believe that those who desire my nomination desire it on public grounds alone, and will not hesitate to act, in any matter which may concern me, upon such grounds, and such grounds only.

Of course, under these circumstances, I desire the support of Ohio. If, however, it shall be the pleasure of a majority of our friends in Ohio to indicate a preference for another, I shall accept their action with that cheerful acquiescence which is due from me to friends who have trusted and honored me beyond any claim or merit of mine.

Respectfully, your friend, S. P. CHASE.

Hon. JAMES C. HALL.

The Danish Blockade.

[OFFICIAL.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 11, 1864.

The subjoined notice of the blockade by the Danish Government of certain ports and inlets on the east coast of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein has been officially communicated to the Department of State:

MINISTRY OF MARINE, COPENHAGEN, Feb. 18, 1864.

The Ministry of Marine herewith give notice that all ports and inlets on the east coast of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, from the 25th of this month, are blockaded, with the exception of Neustadt, the islands of Als and Aeroe, and such other places as are actually under the authority of his Majesty the King.

The blockade will successively be released for every place that shall come again into the power of the Royal Government, and public notice of the same will be duly given.

O. LUTKEN,
N. R. PETERSON.

Election in Arkansas.

MR. LINCOLN'S PLAN.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Unconditional Union.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1864.

To William Fishback:

When I fixed a plan for an election in Arkansas I did it in ignorance that your convention was at the same work. Since I learned the latter fact I have been constantly trying to yield my plan to theirs. I have sent two letters to Gen. STEELE, and three or four dispatches to you and others, saying that he (Gen. STEELE) must be master, but that it will probably be best for him to keep the convention on its own plan. Some single mind must be master, else there will be no agreement on anything; and Gen. STEELE, commanding the military and being on the ground, is the best man to be that master. Even now citizens are telegraphing me to postpone the election to a later day than either affixed by the convention or me. This discord must be silenced. A. LINCOLN.

A SOLDIERS' LIBRARY.—A new attempt at improvement is being made in the Park Barracks—the establishment of a reading room and library for the soldiers quartered there. An association of ladies asks aid from our citizens for this purpose, which surely needs no recommendation to a humane heart. Their circular thus concludes: "New-York is behind our other great cities in her provision for the aid and comfort of National soldiers while quartered within her limits, though her prosperity depends so largely on their exertions in the field. Philadelphia has won a most honorable name by her munificent arrangements for this object. It is certainly desirable that this City do likewise, and thus it be gratefully remembered by thousands of veterans for years to come, for the hospitality, sympathy and care they received from its citizens." To this end contributions are solicited. They should be addressed to EDWARD DELANO, Treasurer, No. 11 East Twelfth-street. Contributions of books, periodicals, old and new, illustrated periodicals, &c., are also earnestly called for, and may be sent to No. 86 East Twenty-first-street.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1864. 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Heffernan, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Joyce—

Petition to have hack stand removed.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brophy—

Resolved, That the wages of the cartmen and sweepers of West Washington Market be, and the same are hereby fixed as follows:

Cartmen....$100 per month.

Sweepers....60 per month.

The same to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, that Nassau-street be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the City the remainder, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That Ann-street, from Broadway to William-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the City the remainder, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads reported in favor of flagging, &c., One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Repper moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that permission be given to John Taylor's Sons to erect a small shed on the bulkhead between North Moore and Franklin streets, to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place a new cornice on the house of Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company, number Eleven, forthwith.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure a stand of colors and guidons for the use of the Twenty-second Regiment National Guard.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that when this Board adjourn it do so to meet on Saturday, nineteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Committee on Public Health reported in favor of filling sunken lots on Manhattan-street on both sides of Tenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, amending ordinance of Board of Aldermen, making the annual appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from the Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guard, State of New-York, to review said regiment, on the seventeenth instant, St. Patrick's Day, in front of the City Hall.

Which was accepted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Brandon called up General Order number one hundred and forty-three, being a report of Committee on Finance, with resolution conveying certain land to the "Society for the Protection of Roman Catholic Children in the City of New-York."

Councilman Opdyke moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Almshouse Department, with instructions to inquire and report as to the amount of land required for this purpose, and whether the Commissioners of Charities and Correction can spare the land contemplated to be donated.

Which was lost.

Councilman Opdyke moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words following:

"The said conveyance, however, to be subject to the lien of the creditors of the City therein, for the payment of the funded and other indebtedness of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and subject also to the rights and control of the Commissioners of the Public Charities over the land so granted, as given by the Act of the Legislature incorporating the said Commission in 1860."

Which was lost.

Councilman Jaques moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to give the Commissioners of Charities and Correction a hearing in the matter.

Which was lost.

Councilman Opdyke moved that the resolution be further amended by inserting after the words "enumerated" in the resolution, the words following:

"Or in case other children than those of Roman Catholic parents shall be retained in the institutions of the said society after a demand made by the parents or nearest relations for the surrender of such children or their transfer to the custody of the Commissioners of Public Charities."

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Healy called up General Order number one hundred and twenty-one, being an ordinance of Board of Aldermen for the election of eight additional Assistant Engineers for the New-York Fire Department, providing as follows:

SEC. 1. There shall be elected, on the first Monday in April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by the firemen of the City of New-York, in the manner prescribed by law or ordinance, eight additional Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department of the said City of New-York, who shall hold their office until the expiration of the term for which the present Board of Assistant Engineers were so elected, and at every subsequent election for Assistant Engineers for said Fire Department the additional Assistant Engineers hereby authorized to be elected shall be chosen in the manner and for the time now provided for the election of such Engineers.

SEC. 2. Five of the said Engineers hereby authorized to be elected shall be chosen at large from the firemen doing duty in the City of New-York. Three of the said Assistant Engineers shall be elected from the firemen located and doing duty in that portion of said City lying north of Twenty-second-street, one of whom shall reside in and be chosen from that portion of said City lying north of Twenty-second-street and west of the Sixth-avenue; one of whom shall reside in and be chosen from that portion of said City lying north of Twenty-second-street and east of Sixth-avenue; and one of whom shall reside in and be chosen from that portion of the said City lying north of Seventy-ninth-street.

SEC. 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Councilman Brice moved that said ordinance be amended in the following particulars:

Strike out the word "five," where it occurs at the beginning of the second section, and insert in lieu thereof the word "four."

Strike out the word "three," where it occurs at the beginning of the second paragraph of the second section, and insert in lieu thereof the word "four."

Add at the end of the second section the words following:

"And south of One Hundred and Fifth-street, east of Sixth-avenue, one of whom shall reside in and be chosen from that portion of said city lying north of One Hundred and Tenth-street, west of Sixth-avenue."

Which was carried.

The ordinance as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Hagerty, Haviland—2.

Councilman Koster called up General Order No. one hundred and twenty-seven, being a report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolutions, first, that the slip between piers fifty-six and fifty-seven, East River, be dredged out to the depth of twelve feet, at mean low water, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and second, that the slip between piers fifty-seven and fifty-eight, *East River, be dredged out to the depth of twelve feet* at mean low water, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Councilman Cook called up General Order number one hundred and sixteen, being a report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the sunken lots on the south side of Thirty-third-street, commencing one hundred and seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Councilman Repper called up General Order number Ninety-nine, being a report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basin and culverts, be built in Clinton-street, between Rivington and Delancey streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Councilman Russell called up General Order number seventy, being a report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, also on the north side of Forty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Councilman Heffernan called up General Order one hundred and nineteen, being a *report of Committee on Finance*, in favor of adopting resolution that section sixteen of the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for a continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York serving in the Army of the Union," be amended by striking out in the seventh line of such section the *words "sixty dollars per month," and inserting in lieu* thereof the words "one thousand dollars per annum," the same to take effect from the passage of said ordinance and its approval by the Mayor—to wit, February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Councilman Opdyke moved that the said resolution be laid upon the table.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Hagerty, Hayes, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Russell—8.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Riley, Brophy, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, Cook, Brice, Joyce—11.

Councilman Jaques moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon (pending the consideration of said resolution) the President declared that the board stood adjourned until Saturday, nineteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

THE PURCHASE OF THE FORT GANSEVOORT PROPERTY.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMPTROLLER.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held March 11, the following communication was received from the Comptroller, whereupon it was

Ordered, That said communication be entered at length in the minutes and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation, and in the Sunday Times.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to the resolution of your Honorable Body, calling for information regarding the proceedings had for the purchase of the premises known as the Fort Gansevoort property, and the directions of the Common Council relative to such matter have not been complied with, I have the honor to

REPORT,

That, on the adoption of the resolution authorizing the purchase of such premises, it was suggested, that great doubt existed as to the party in whom the title thereto was vested. In order to exhibit to the Common Council the difficulty which I experienced in the matter, I took occasion to state to them the questions which presented themselves to my mind, and a communication setting forth the facts connected with the transaction, and to which I would again beg leave to refer. (Pro. Board of Aldermen, vol. 89, pp. 167, 168.)

A tender of deed having been made by Mr. Taylor, with demand of the consideration, in view of the facts stated by me in such communication, I did not feel justified in completing the purchase.

Mr. Taylor accordingly applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus, to compel me to accept the deed and to issue the bonds, as directed by the resolution.

The Supreme Court has sustained his application, both at Special and General Terms, a dissenting opinion, however, having been given at General Term.

On the decision of the appeal at General Term, I applied to the Counsel to the Corporation, my legal adviser under the Charter, for his advice as to further proceedings. In view of the importance of the case, Mr. Develin requested authority, which was given him, to associate the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts as counsel in the consideration of the case.

I annex the opinions of the Counsel to the Corporation and Mr. Evarts, which were received by me on December thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Pending the consideration of these opinions by me, proceedings were taken by the Attorney-General, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, to test the title of the alleged owners of the property in question, and contemplating the application to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the completion of the purchase.

In view of this suit, I concluded, with the approval of the Counsel to the Corporation, to refer the whole question to Hon. William F. Allen, late Judge of the Supreme Court, for his opinion and advice.

In my communication to Judge Allen, I gave a detailed statement of the proceedings taken by me in the matter, to which I refer your honorable body for further information in the premises.

The opinion of Judge Allen was received by me on February twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and is annexed.

I have taken no action in the matter since the receipt of Judge Allen's opinion.

Respectfully submitted,

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

[Copy.]

CITY OF NEW-YORK, LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, December 30, 1863.

Hon. M. T. Brennan, Comptroller, &c.:

DEAR SIR: As the year is coming to an end, I propose to return to you certain matters on which you have desired my opinion, and which, owing to their gravity, I have retained for mature deliberation.

Of these the first and most important is the case of The People, ex. rel. James B. Taylor, against yourself. In pursuance of my suggestion to you some time ago, which met with your concurrence, I submitted the case with all the points of the various counsel engaged in the cause to Wm. M. Evarts, Esq. Inclosed I furnish you his opinions. You are aware that the Supreme Court at Special Term, and afterwards at General Term, adjudged it to be your duty to fulfill the directions of the resolution of the Common Council relative to the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property. Mr. Evarts, in the inclosed opinion, you will perceive, comes to the conclusion that the judgment of the Supreme Court would not be reversed on appeal. In a supplemental opinion he also declares that you would be personally liable for all costs which might be awarded on an appeal, inasmuch as you would be in the attitude of an officer of a *Corporation refusing to obey its directions.*

With my own views not differing from those expressed by Mr. Evarts on the whole subject, and in view of your personal responsibility in the premises, I am not prepared to advise an appeal from the deliberate judgment of the Supreme Court. Nevertheless, if you should think it your duty to proceed further in the matter, it will be necessary to provide two sureties who can each justify in double the amount involved, and if the matter takes this course I can only say that I will spare no labor or pains to obtain a reversal of this judgment, and to protect you from personal loss. Yours, truly,

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

COPY OF MR. EVARTS' OPINION.

I have carefully examined the record in the case of The People, ex rel. &c., vs. Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller, &c., submitted to me with the points of counsel for the relators and for the respondent, and the opinion of the Supreme Court, (at General Term,) and have given attentive consideration to the question submitted to me, viz.:

"Whether the prospect of a reversal of this judgment upon an appeal is such as to make such appeal suitable."

There would seem to be but two points to be determined for a right conclusion:

I. Is the contract for the purchase by the Corporation of the real estate from the relators valid in law, and capable of enforcement by judicial proceedings? and

II. Is the proceeding by mandamus an appropriate proceeding for its enforcement?

If both of the questions be answered in the affirmative, no reversal of the judgment of the Supreme Court could be expected upon an appeal. If either of these questions be otherwise determined, an appeal would promise a reversal of the judgment.

I cannot doubt the competency of the Corporation to purchase these lands for the public use of a market, nor the completeness and validity of the contract set forth in the record to accomplish that object.

It is, of course, material that, in taking the deed tendered by the vendor in performance on his part, the vendee should acquire a good title to the property, subject to no other incumbrances than those which the contract mentions.

Beyond this, I cannot perceive that any inquiry respecting the state of the title anterior to this completion of the contract of sale, by the delivery of a deed vesting title in the corporation, can be material to the rights of the parties.

In any view that can be taken of the objections raised to the title tendered by the vendor, I cannot perceive that they cast the least doubt upon the title which the corporation will acquire by the delivery of the deed tendered.

The only defects suggested relate to an adverse right to the property, legal or equitable, in the Corporation itself. The mere statement of these objections shows the removal of every imaginable defect upon the delivery of the deed by the vendor, and its acceptance by the vendee.

A title in dispute between two claimants may certainly be made the subject of sale and purchase from one to the other, as well as where no such dispute exists. It follows, then, that the relators have a right to enforce this contract against the corporation by an appropriate action or proceeding.

If this be so, it is the duty of the ministerial officers of the Corporation to perform all acts necessary and proper to the fulfillment of the contract on its part. If the contract can be enforced by action, it is a violation of official duty on their part to withhold performance.

If, then, the judgment of the court has rightly settled the obligations of the Corporation to fulfill the contract, and the power of the relators to compel its fulfillment by action, it is the duty of the ministerial officers of the Corporation to do all acts imposed on them as its agents, in performance of the contract. It cannot be doubted that the judgment of the Supreme Court has so determined, and, in my opinion, correctly. No reversal of the judgment, on this principal point, can be expected from an appeal.

I have still to consider, however, the question whether, though the right of the relators is complete, the particular remedy of mandamus is open to them for enforcement.

Upon this point, also, I find no difficulty in supporting the judgment of the Supreme Court upon principle, and upon the authorities cited in the argument, and assumed in the opinion of the court. It seems impossible to contend that the relators, possessing this right, not resisted by the Corporation, need to enforce it by action against the Corporation, because the Corporation officers refuse to perform their duty to it in discharge of its duty to the relators. Undoubtedly the relators might resort to an action against the Corporation, and the latter be driven to mandamus against its own officers to protect itself and satisfy the claimants. I am of opinion that the law does not compel such circuity of proceeding, and that the judgment of the Supreme Court on this point, cannot be expected to be reversed on appeal.

WM. M. EVARTS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1863.

COPY OF MR. EVARTS' FURTHER OPINION.

No. 2 HANOVER-STREET, Dec. 22, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of this date, in which you call my attention to the fact that, in the opinion which I have heretofore given upon the case submitted to me in the mandamus against the Comptroller in the matter of the Fort Gansevoort property, I have given no consideration to the question of the Comptroller's liability personally for the costs of further opposition to the judgment by appeal.

It is quite true that my former opinion was confined to the merits of the case, and this incidental point escaped my attention.

Of the direct liability of the defendant in the mandamus, though an official person, for costs when judgment goes against him, there can be no doubt. The result of the controversy determines that his conduct brought in question was not in accordance with official duty, and he must answer for it personally.

Whether, from this primary legal responsibility to the opposite party, he should be relieved by the body whose interests he had assumed to represent, would be wholly at its discretion, for he would have no legal recourse upon it. Especially would it be so in this case, where the competent corporate action is what has been opposed by the officer.

If, after judgment at Special and General Terms, the Comptroller should insist upon pursuing an appeal, I think he should count upon being made personally responsible, if the decision should be adverse, for the costs.

I am yours, very truly,

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

COPY OF LETTER TO HON. WM. F. ALLEN.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, February 3, 1864.

Hon. William F. Allen:

DEAR SIR: I desire to obtain your written opinion on the questions presented by the pending litigation in the matter of The People, ex rel. James B. Taylor and others, against myself as Comptroller of the City of New-York.

This litigation involves the legality of the action of the Common Council providing for the purchase of the plot of ground known as the Gansevoort property.

The resolution of the Common Council for the purchase of the land in question was adopted about the time I came into office.

By the terms of the resolution, it was made the duty of the Comptroller to pay the consideration of the proposed purchase to the alleged owners.

On the 2d of February, 1863, I communicated to the Common Council, in connection with another subject, my refusal to comply with the direction of the resolution, to which I have referred in the following terms:

"It is gravely alleged that the title to this property is not in the parties from whom it is proposed to be purchased, and while I am not prepared to say the objection is valid, I am equally unprepared to decide that it should be disregarded, and the large amount of the proposed purchase money paid out without a judicial determination of the question.

I have concluded to decline payment on the ground of objection to the sufficiency of the title, and leave the parties to their legal remedy.

If they have a good title, the question will be settled for the protection of the City, and if they have not, they are not entitled to the money demanded. It is proper for me to say that I do not consider the sum proposed to be paid greater than the present value of the property, or that the premises are not well adapted to a public market.

So far as I can learn the facts upon which the question of title arises, it would appear that in or about the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, the property, then being owned by the Corporation, was struck off by Joseph R. Taylor, then Comptroller, to Mr. Reuben Lovejoy, of this City, as the highest bidder; he assigned his bid, or directed the deed to be made out to Mr. Simeon Draper, who was then one of the officers of the Corporation, and incapacitated to purchase from the City; this qualification being discovered, Mr. Joseph B. Varnum was substituted for Mr. Draper, and the deed made to him. It is claimed that the intervention of Mr. Draper made the whole transaction invalid. It is also alleged that the bond and mortgage given for part of the purchase money was not executed in accordance with the terms of sale—the interest specified in the bond being six per cent., instead of seven per cent., as stipulated. I do not consider that to be a question affecting the title. The Comptroller should not have received any other than a proper bond and mortgage, and the City could have at any time compelled performance of the terms of sale in this respect.

The substantial ground of objection is that presented by the appearance of Mr. Draper in the transaction, and upon that ground I base my refusal to comply with the resolution of your Honorable Body, directing the purchase."

Legal proceedings were thereupon instituted on behalf of the alleged owners of the property, to compel, by mandamus, the performance by me of the duty imposed by the resolution. In this litigation, I was represented by Hon. John E. Develin, Counsel to the Corporation. The decision of the Special Term, where the question was first argued, was, that the Municipal Corporation possessed the power to purchase land for a market; that it was represented in its corporate capacity by the Common Council; that the action of the Common Council had been validly taken; that there was no legal objection to the validity of the title; that the Comptroller was a mere ministerial officer, and had no discretion in the premises, but to obey the corporate direction as indicated in the resolution of the Common Council, and a peremptory mandamus was ordered accordingly to issue, commanding me to comply with the directions of the Common Council. From this decision an appeal was taken to the General Term, and after argument, the order of the Special Term, so far as the same directs the Comptroller to prepare, sign and deliver the bonds therein mentioned in the manner and form therein directed, was affirmed, and I was directed to proceed to execute the writ of mandamus heretofore issued. On the rendition of this judgment, I addressed a communication to Mr. Develin, asking his legal advice as to the further proceedings in the matter, and his opinion as to the probable result of an appeal to the Court of Appeals. In view of the importance of the question, he requested authority, which was given, to employ associate counsel, and retained Hon. William M. Evarts as consulting counsel on the questions submitted. I have received the opinion of Mr. Evarts on these questions, and the concurring opinion of Mr. Develin. Mr. Evarts, in his opinion, discusses two questions:

1. Is the contract for the purchase by the Corporation of the real estate from the relators valid in law, and capable of enforcement by judicial proceedings? and

2. Is the proceeding by mandamus, an appropriate proceeding for its enforcement?

He answers both of these questions in the affirmative. On the first point, after asserting the competency of the Corporation to purchase these lands for the public use of a market, and the completeness and validity of the contract set forth in the record to accomplish that object, he remarks: "The only defects suggested relate to an adverse right to the property, legal or equitable, in the Corporation itself." He holds that a title in dispute between two claimants may certainly be made the subject of sale and purchase, as well as where no such dispute existed.

He also decides that a mandamus is an appropriate remedy by the alleged owners to enforce the contract by the ministerial officers of the Corporation. Mr. Evarts concludes that no reversal of the judgment of the Supreme Court can be expected. In a supplemental opinion Mr. Evarts states that, "if, after judgment at Special and General Terms, the Comptroller should insist upon pursuing an appeal, I think he should count upon being made personally responsible, if the decision should be adverse, for the costs."

Mr. Develin, in submitting the opinion of Mr. Evarts, states, "With my own views not differing from those expressed by Mr. Evarts on the whole subject, and in view of your personal responsibility in the premises, I am not prepared to advise an appeal from the deliberate judgment of the Supreme Court."

I have also been served with a notice, by the attorney of the claimants, of an intended motion for attachment against me for my failure to comply with the order of the Supreme Court, and am notified that I will be held personally responsible for such damages as the owners have already sustained or may sustain by my delay.

Since the receipt of this notice, the Attorney-General, on behalf of the people of the State, has taken proceedings to prevent the consummation of the proposed purchase.

Under all these circumstances, I feel embarrassed as to the course which I should adopt.

I have concluded to ask your careful and deliberate examination of the whole case, and your opinion as to the probable result of an appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeals.

Your recent position as a Judge of the Supreme Court, and a member of the Court of Appeals, and your acknowledged standing as a jurist, suggest your fitness as my adviser in the peculiar circumstances of the case.

If I am advised by you that an appeal to the Court of Appeals will be attended with the reasonable expectation of success, I shall feel justified in taking an appeal, regardless of any question of personal responsibility.

Will you please call on the Counsel to the Corporation, and obtain from him the record of the legal proceedings had in the case.

I will feel obliged, if you will also consider in your opinion the bearing of the recent action of the Attorney-General, and the interest which the State has in the controversy, and would be gratified to have a personal interview with you on the subject. Yours truly,

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

COPY OPINION OF HON. WM. F. ALLEN.

SUPREME COURT.

The People, *ex rel.* James B. Taylor *et al.*, vs. Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller, &c.

I have examined, with care, the statement of the Comptroller, together with the printed case in this proceeding, instituted to compel the execution and delivery to the relators of the bonds of the City of New-York, in payment for lands agreed to be purchased for the purpose of a market by the Common Council of the City.

The objections made to the contract of purchase, and its performance, are two-fold:

1. To the regularity and legality, as depending upon the regularity of the proceedings of the Common Council for the purchase, and

2. To the title of the relators to the lands sold and proposed to be conveyed to the city.

I understand that no question is raised as to the power of the Common Council to purchase lands upon credit for the purpose mentioned. It is within the peculiar province of that body, in the exercise of its governmental functions, to establish and maintain markets within the City, and its discretion and actions are not the subject of review or control by the Courts. As a convenient and reasonable, if not a necessary, incident to this power, is the right to purchase land and pledge the credit of the City for the payment of the purchase price.

Evidences of indebtedness for such purchase money made and issued by the proper ministerial financial officers of the Corporation, under the direction of the Common Council, are valid obligations, binding upon the City. (Ketchum v. City of Buffalo, 21 Barb., 294; People v. Lawber, 28 Barb. 65; Barney v. Merchants' Exchange, 1 Sandf. C. R., 280; King v. Same, 1 Seld., 547; Curtis v. Leavit, 15 N. Y. R., 62.) It necessarily follows that the order and directions of the Common Council, in the matter of any such purchase, are final and obligatory upon all the ministerial officers of the City, and to be obeyed by them. That a purchase for the purpose indicated is unwise, or the price agreed to be paid extravagant, will not vitiate the action of the Common Council, or authorize a review of their proceedings and a control of their discretion by the courts or any other body. But the fitness of the lands purchased for a market and the reasonableness of the price agreed to be paid are not disputed.

The only objection to the regularity of the proceedings for the purchase is that both branches of the Common Council acted upon the resolution for the purchase after the veto of the Mayor, and adopted it on the same day, (January three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three,) in violation of section thirty-seven of the Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. This alleged defect is regarded by the objectors as fatal to the powers of jurisdiction of the Common Council, and nullifying their action. If the fact was as alleged, I doubt if the effect claimed for it would follow.

The act is directory and not jurisdictional, and a noncompliance with its terms would be, at most, but an irregularity which would not render absolutely valid any act of the Common Council in a matter over which they have general jurisdiction.

But within the provisions of the act referred to, and under an express exception to the prohibitory clause, ordinances may be acted upon by both branches on the same day, by unanimous consent.

The presumption would be, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that the unanimous consent required by law was given. When acts are of an unofficial nature a presumption arises in favor of their due execution. Everything is presumed to be rightly and duly done until the contrary is shown.

In this instance this presumption is supported by the minutes of the Council. The only objection raised in the Board of Aldermen to action upon the resolution on the same day upon which it had passed the Board of Councilmen, was withdrawn by the objector before the final vote, so that it was acted upon by unanimous consent.

The proceedings of the Common Council for the purchase are not, therefore, liable to the objection taken to them. But the principal objection to completing the purchase has respect to the title of the vendors, (the relators to this proceeding,) and rests upon the alleged invalidity of the conveyance of the same property by the City in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, under which the relators claim title.

One objection to the title of the relators rests upon alleged defects and irregularity in the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the sale of the property. That the power of sale was in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund is not questioned, but the claim is, that they proceeded in violation of the ordinance of the Common Council and acts of the Legislature *controlling and regulating their actions, and, as is* asserted, restricting their powers. The title to these lands was vested in the City by chapter one hundred and eighty-two of the Laws of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven. These lands were, at the time of the sale, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, under water.

The act vesting the title to them in the City describes them as lands under water; the resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was for the sale of lands to be made on the easterly shore of North River, between the prescribed limits, and the grant was of all that certain water lot or vacant ground and soil under water to be made land and gained out of the Hudson or North River, &c.

The power of sale of these and other lands under water was in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, subject to certain preemption rights of riparian owners, and subject to such limitations upon their powers as are imposed by the ordinance and laws referred to.

The ordinance of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, which the Common Council were, by Chapter two hundred and twenty-five of the Laws of one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, prohibited from amending (except by making additions to the funds set apart to the Sinking Fund) until the Croton Water Debt should be redeemed, is relied upon by those who object to the validity of the conveyance by the City. The only direction, which could be regarded as a limitation upon the powers of the Commissioners in respect to these lands contained in the ordinance, was as to price and terms of payment. They were not required to sell them at auction, or upon any appraisal by the Comptroller and Street Commissioner, as was required in respect to other portions of land under water owned by the City.

The ordinance fixed the minimum price of these lands, to wit, fourteen dollars for each running foot of the westerly line of the Eleventh-avenue, and the sale was for a much larger price. The sale is not impeachable for a noncompliance with the directions of the ordinance as to price or mode of procedure in accomplishing it.

The effect of this ordinance and the act of the Legislature confirming and perpetuating it, upon this sale, was fully considered and passed upon by the Court of Appeals in Roosevelt versus Draper (reported in twenty-third New-York Record, page three hundred and eighteen.) The sale was regarded as of lands under water, and as controlled by the ordinance referred to, and after considering the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the sale, as connected with and in reference to the several requirements of the ordinance, Judge Denio, giving the judgment of the Court, says: "The only departure from the provisions of the ordinance, which I can discover, consists in the reservation of interest at the rate of only six per cent., when the ordinance expressly requires that seven per cent. should be reserved upon all bonds and mortgages taken upon grants made by virtue of the ordinance."

The Judge speaks of the difference between the rates of interest required by the ordinance, and that actually reserved by the bond and mortgage as an "illegality," but does not consider its effect upon the sale.

The direction of the ordinance as to the rate of interest was not of the substance of the act creating the Sinking Fund for the payment of the City Debt, or of the essence of the power of sale conferred upon the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. It was proper as a guide to their discretion and to be followed by them, but not an essential part of the grant of power. The power of sale might be well executed, certainly as to third persons or strangers, or when collaterally questioned by the security for the purchase money, might not in all respects conform to the requirements of section thirteen of title four of the ordinance, either as to time of payment or rate of interest.

The City or the public creditors, whose pecuniary interest was prejudiced, might perhaps complain and ask that the security be made to conform to the ordinance, or the sale vacated, if this relief was sought within a reasonable time, but the sale would not, I think, be absolutely void, as would be the case of a sale made without authority, or without a substantial compliance with the terms and conditions of a special power. The principal object of the ordinance creating a sinking fund and providing for its administration, was to secure the City against the waste or improvident disposition of the public property, and at the same time to secure the payment of the public debt by a proper pledge of City property. It should be so construed and effect given to its various provisions in reference to this principle and obvious purpose. Security to the public creditor was the design and purpose of the Act of 1845, giving permanency and the force of a legislative act to the ordinance of 1844. The substantial end to be accomplished was the establishment of a fund for the redemption of the public debt by setting apart and appropriating certain property and revenues to that purpose. The provisions of the ordinance, which were merely model in their character, having respect to the form of a procedure by the Commissioners regulating the details of their duties, may not necessarily be regarded as of the essence of the grant of power or jurisdictional, so as absolutely to invalidate for all purposes any sale or grant in which, or on the security taken upon which, there may be a slight departure from the provisions of the ordinance, which may be regarded as more properly "directory."

If this part of the ordinance is directory, a precise compliance was not essential to the validity of the act (3 Seld., 67; 17 N. Y. R., 276.) If by any departure from the directions of the ordinance in the sale of property, or in the administration of the "Sinking Fund," the City, or a creditor of the City, sustains, or is in danger of suffering, pecuniary loss, relief may be had against such improvident or irregular sale or mal-administration of the fund, and a substantial compliance with the ordinance be compelled by a reasonable and timely proceeding by those having pecuniary interest to protect. But it by no means follows that the acts of the Commissioners are void, or that they may be questioned and avoided at any distance of time by those interested, or at any time collaterally, or by those having no interest to protect and who take no benefit under the ordinance. A strict compliance with the ordinance may be waived as any benefit arising out of contract or conferred by a statute, or, if even by the Constitution, may be waived by those for whose benefit it was passed, and who are alone interested legally and pecuniarily in its provisions. That it has been so waived by an acquiescence of the only parties *who could question it, for more than ten years, I have no doubt.*

Whether the sale would have been set aside for this variation in the rate of interest reserved from that prescribed by the ordinance, had the remedy been earlier sought by the proper parties, or what particular relief would have been granted, need not be considered.

The only parties who could have objected to the validity of the sale, upon this ground, have waived their objections, as they lawfully might.

Another objection is that Mr. Draper, at the time one of the Governors of the Almshouse, was a purchaser, or interested in the purchase of the lands from the City in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, Mr. Draper being within the prohibition of chapter 187 of the laws of 1849, section 10, and disqualified from being a purchaser of real property from the City. (Roosevelt vs. Draper, 23 N. Y. R., 318.)

The Court of Appeals, in the case cited, intimate the opinion that if the sale was made to Mr. Draper the grant was voidable, but it was not suggested or intimated by the Court that the grant would be for that reason void. If it was voidable only, it was capable of confirmation by the parties at whose instance it might be avoided, and remains valid and operative until revoked and annulled by proper authority. An omission for a long time to take measures to avoid the grant, with other circumstances operates to confirm the title under it. It would be evidence of acquiescence, upon which the purchaser and all claiming under him, would have a right to rely. The mere prohibition of an act or even the legislative declaration that certain acts shall be void does not necessarily, and in all cases, render the acts prohibited absolutely invalid, but they may be voidable only at the instance of the party for whose benefit the prohibition or declaration is enacted. The taking of usury is prohibited, and usurious contracts are declared by law to be "void," but the word, as used in the statute, is construed as "voidable," and the like construction has repeatedly been given to other like statutes.

But in any view of the law and its effect upon a sale made in violation of its provisions to a person disqualified by it, it only affects sales made directly to an officer of the City Government or a sale in which he is interested at the time.

It does not prohibit the officers named from purchasing lands from the grantee or vendee of the City. It is a purchase from the City that is against public policy, and therefore prohibited by law. If the City has made a valid contract for the sale of property to one not disqualified, which contract is capable of being specifically enforced against the City, I see no reason why one who could not purchase from the City might not become the assignee of that contract and claim performance from the City.

The vendee in the contract has a valuable interest, the subject of sale, and which may be reached by his creditors, and there is no law prohibiting the sale of that interest to any member of the Corporation or other person. There is no difference in principle between a transfer for a valid executory contract for the sale of lands by the City and the purchase of lands granted by the City directly from its grantee. Of course, a grant directly from the City to one of the disqualified officers of the City Government would be prima facia evidence of a purchase from the City, and the burden of explaining the transaction would devolve on the grantee, whenever it should be necessary to support the title, or for any other purpose. Conceding that the title vested in Mr. Draper under the grant to him, and that the relators take title under him, the grant might be sustained upon this view, especially giving the transaction the benefit of that presumption by which any act, which may be lawful or unlawful according to its circumstances, will be held lawful, until it is shown to be unlawful. The resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was for the sale of the lands to a Mr. Lovejoy, and the grant to Mr. Draper might be upheld as made in the performance of the contract embodied in the resolution and transferred to Mr. Draper, the latter taking the grant directly from the City, as the most convenient and direct method of vesting the title in him. There is nothing inconsistent with this view in any of the papers, while the affidavit and statement of Mr. Draper show that he became connected with the transaction after the purchase had been made by Mr. Lovejoy, and that he had no connection with or interest in it, and *did not know Mr. Lovejoy until after the sale by the City.*

But, upon all the affidavits and papers before me, I am of the opinion that Mr. Draper was not the grantee of the City; that if the title ever vested in him, it was but for a brief period of time; that in view of the disabling act of 1849, and to avoid all appearance of controverting its provisions, he was relieved from all connection with the transaction, and Mr. Varnum was substituted, not as his successor in interest, but the successor or representative in interest of the original purchaser from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Whether the grant to Mr. Draper was ever delivered to him, is not very material.

Upon this fact, Mr. Draper and Mr. Lawrence, a clerk in the Comptroller's office, differ in their recollection. If it was not delivered, then no title ever vested in Mr. Draper, and the grant to Mr. Varnum vested the title in him without any agency of Mr. Draper. If it was delivered, Mr. Draper could only be divested of the title by a formal deed of conveyance either to the City or such other persons as might be substituted in the place of Mr. Lovejoy.

But the change was effected, and that in a formal manner, and the interest of the parties is palpable, and reasonable effect should be given to it. It is indisputable that immediately after the execution of the papers, and almost before the ink was dry, and whether before or after the formal delivery of the grant is not material, Mr. Draper, determined for very proper reasons, to withdraw from the affair, and to this the City, and all the parties in interest assented.

The grant to him was marked by the Comptroller, "cancelled." A new grant was made by the City to Mr. Varnum, and his bond and mortgage taken in lieu of that before executed by Mr. Draper, and the latter was refunded his forty thousand dollars by Mr. Varnum, as the more convenient method of reimbursing him the money which had passed into the City Treasury, and could not, without some little delay and trouble, be withdrawn.

Mr. Draper, to give full effect to this change of interest and substitution of a grantee in his place, executed a quit-claim deed to Mr. Varnum. The form of the transaction is not important; the substance of it was, to substitute Mr. Varnum as the grantee of the City, in place of Mr. Draper, and it was properly accomplished, and Mr. Draper was as effectually out of the transaction and disconnected with it and the title as if his name had never been connected with it. The relators take title from the City through Mr. Varnum, and not through Mr. Draper, *the deed of the latter only operating to remove any cloud* that might rest upon the title by reason of the grant to him, which appeared upon the record of grants in the Comptroller's Office.

There is no evidence that Mr. Draper had any connection with the purchase from the Commissioners of the *Sinking Fund, and he denies explicitly that he had, so that the whole alleged illegality is made to rest upon the* grant to him. In respect to that, it is sufficient to say that, if the grant was void, as is claimed, then no title passed by it and the grant to Mr. Varnum vested the title in him. If the grant to Mr. Draper was merely voidable, the same result follows, for it was avoided and a new grant made to one capable of taking by the united action of the parties in interest and the City authorities. That the City authorities assented to the change and substitution of grantee and mortgager, is evident, not only from the acts of the Comptroller and the legal presumption that he acted under proper authority, and the long acquiescence of the Common Council, but also from the resolution for the purchase of the lands, in which the lands are in terms designated as conveyed to Joseph B. Varnum, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by deed bearing date December twenty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

I am of opinion that the title of the relators to the lands proposed to be conveyed to the City under the grant to Mr. Varnum is good and valid, subject only to the mortgage to the City for the unpaid purchase-money, and to any incumbrance that may exist thereon for unpaid taxes and assessments. The City could not, in my judgment, repudiate the conveyance to Mr. Varnum and reclaim the property from its present owners, unless there was some fraud in the sale, not disclosed or alleged in any papers that have come to my notice, and in which the present claimants were participators, or of which they had notice, before they acquired the title. But another ground may be suggested upon which the contract of the Common Council for the purchase of the property from the relators may be sustained and enforced.

The claim under the Varnum deed was certainly colorable, and after an acquiescence by the Common Council for ten years and over after its execution, the City retaining the cash payment of forty thousand dollars, without an offer to repay it, and the securities given for the residue of the purchase price, the land having in the meantime, as it would seem from the proposal to sell and the terms of the resolution accepting the proposal, being made or gained from the North River, by filling to the amount of one million three hundred and eighty-seven thousand cubic yards, estimated by the contracting parties at four hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, there can be no pretence that there was not a claim, if not an actual title and interest under the Varnum deed, which would be the proper subject of a compromise or purchase, and release, if the City desired to regain the lands and remove the cloud upon the title.

A compromise and release of a disputed claim or title constitute a good consideration for an agreement to pay money, or do any other thing, and whether a claim made be in good faith, and with some color of right, to real estate, the title to which is also claimed by the City, shall be compromised, and the adverse claim purchased, or shall be contested or submitted to, and the land yielded up, is in all cases for the Common Council to decide. It can only be when the claim made is so palpably without foundation as to be of itself evidence of bad faith, that an agreement to pay money for its release can be avoided for the want of a consideration.

If, then, the objections to the Varnum title were better founded than I think they are, there is a sufficient consideration to support the agreement of the Common Council, and entitled the relators to its specific performance, as an agreement within the power of the Common Council to make, and in which their discretion and action, in the absence of fraud, are final.

A single word as to fraud. Two classes only can be defrauded by a sale of City property by the City authorities, to wit: the City, as a corporation, and the holders of the City stock or debt; and as fraud only avoids a contract at the option and instance of the party affected by it, it follows that the fraud may be waived, and the contract affirmed by the parties in interest, and if not assailed by them upon that ground, its validity is not affected by the fraud. Third persons and strangers cannot be heard to allege the fraud.

If the party defrauded, and whose interests are affected by the fraud, does not take proceedings by action for relief within six years after the discovery of the facts constituting the fraud, the action is barred by the statute (Code, section ninety-one.) An action for equitable relief, other than for fraud, must be commenced within ten years after the cause of the action accrues (Id. section ninety-seven.) More than ten years had elapsed after the giving of the deed to Varnum, at the time the resolution for the purchase was adopted by the Common Council, and during that time several successive Common Councils had been elected, and neither the City, nor any creditor of the City, had sought to impeach the sale and conveyance, or asserted any claim adverse to the Varnum title. An unsuccessful attempt by a stranger to impeach the transaction was made, but, so far as I have been informed, no one, having a pecuniary interest to protect, has moved in the matter.

It would seem that the City must have been barred by the Statute of Limitation from any relief in the premises when, in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three the agreement was made to purchase the lands of the relator.

The remedy by mandamus was, I think, an appropriate, although not the only remedy.

Whether the proceedings were entirely regular in granting a peremptory mandamus in the first instance is not important. It was adopted for convenience, and is not unusual where a speedy determination of a question is desired, and nothing is to be gained by a formal issue. An application for a mandamus is, in some sense, addressed to the discretion of the court, but it is the proper remedy to compel a public officer to perform any ministerial act enjoined upon him by law, and may be sued out by any one having a special interest in the performance of the particular duty. (People vs. The Mayor of New-York, 10 W. R., 395; VanRensselaer vs. Sheriff of Albany, 1 Cowan, 501; Hall vs. Supervisors of Oneida, 10 J. R., 390.)

There is no occasion for an action against the City for a specific performance, for the obvious reason that the *City authorities—the Common Council—who alone have any discretion in the matter—are entirely willing to perform the contract*, and have done all they could to put their agents, the City officers, in motion, and could do no more after judgment of the court directing the contract to be performed.

The only other remedy, except by mandamus, would be by action against the officer for damages. Such action would be clearly maintainable, but it would be a harsh and severe remedy as against a faithful officer, who had taken the responsibility of a refusal to act in an important matter, under the peculiar circumstances of the case.

But this remedy did not supersede that by mandamus as the more appropriate and efficient.

I am also asked to express an opinion as to the right of the people, by the Attorney-General in the name of the people, to intervene, by action, to impeach a conveyance of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and prevent the consummation of the purchase of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three. I am quite confident that there is no such guardianship or control over the affairs of a municipal corporation as would be implied by such an action. Judge Denio (in Roosevelt against Draper, cited above,) very clearly intimates who and who alone may sue for relief against a fraudulent disposal of the City property.

It is the City, or a creditor of the City, whose pecuniary interest will suffer by the wrongful act; neither an individual taxpayer nor the people at large have such legal interest as entitles them to maintain an action. Judge Ingraham (in People against Lowber) is very decided in his opinion to the same effect. That action was brought in the name of the People, the City Comptroller, an individual taxpayer, and the Corporation, and that learned and cautious Judge decided that the selection and purchase of a market was a legislative and not an executive act, and was properly exercised by the Common Council, and the plaintiffs, including the people, were defeated.

It is true the Judge says, in substance, "that, if it be conceded that the Attorney-General may maintain an action in the name of the people to restrain a municipal corporation, it can only be to restrain them from making a fraudulent or illegal disposition of the City property, and in such case the fraud must be distinctly charged." This is very far, even from intimation, that such an action may be maintained.

Certainly the creditors who can have relief in their own name, in a proper case, do not need and are not entitled to the intervention of the people, by their Attorney-General, in their behalf, and a municipal corporation is in no sense the ward of the State, and like every other artificial, as well as natural person, can only have relief against the improvident or fraudulent acts of its agents by action in its own name.

I think the State cannot maintain an action to review and control the action of the Common Council, in the purchase or sale of property which it has a general power to buy or sell.

In conclusion, I am of the opinion,

1. That there was no irregularity or defect in the proceedings of the Common Council, and the adoption of the resolution for the purchase of the lands in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that the contract, good and valid in form, was then made for such purchase.

2. That the relators have a valid and complete title to the lands sold under the conveyance to Mr. Varnum, subject only to the incumbrances of his mortgage and the unpaid taxes and assessments, and that the title is not in the City as against Mr. Varnum and his grantees.

3. That the sale and conveyance under which the relators claim title was, and is, not void by reason of the reservation of interest at the rate of six per cent., instead of seven per cent., or by reason of the appearance of Mr. Draper in the transaction.

4. If the deed to Mr. Draper was void, then no title passed under it, and the grant to Mr. Varnum passed the title without the assent of Mr. Draper, and is now in the relators. If it was merely voidable, it was in substance and effect vacated, and the grant annulled by the act and consent of all the parties to it, and the parties in interest, and Mr. Varnum substituted and made the grantee of the City by proper conveyances.

5. If, for any defect, irregularity, or non-compliance with the forms prescribed, or any other reason, the sale and conveyance in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two was voidable at the instance of the City or its creditors, the remedy is probably barred by the statute of limitations. In any event, the long delay and acquiescence is strong evidence of confirmation and ratification, and would probably cure any defects or irregularities in the transaction.

6. That while the relators might have an action against the City for a performance, or against an officer of the City for damages for a refusal to act in carrying into effect the contract, the process of mandamus is a proper and the most simple and expeditious method of determining the rights of the parties.

7. While it was proper, and probably the duty of the Comptroller to resist the claim of the relators until a judicial decision could be had by a proper tribunal, it is not his duty further to litigate, as, in my judgment, there is no probability that the judgment of the Supreme Court would be reversed by the Court of Appeals.

8. That the people of the State have no right of action for any matter or thing alleged against the City, the relators, or any party to the transaction, and that the suit brought and now pending in the name of the people ought not to affect or stay the action of the City authorities.

If any stay of the proceedings is desired, the parties prosecuting the action should be put to their remedy by injunction, if one can be obtained, upon the granting of which proper indemnity would be given to the parties who would sustain injury by their delay.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864. W. F. ALLEN.

[Copy.]

JAUNCEY COURT, No. 39 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

SUPREME COURT.

The People, *ex rel.*, James B. Taylor *et al.*, vs. Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller, &c.

Matthew T. Brennan, Esq. Comptroller, &c.:

DEAR SIR: On the thirtieth of July last I served on you a certified copy of the order of the General Term of this court, affirming the order of the Special Term in this case and directing you to proceed to comply with the peremptory mandamus which had previously been served on you. Believing, from the nature of the decision of the General Term, that no further litigation would be necessary, my clients directed me to suspend further proceedings against you to afford you a reasonable time to prepare and execute the bonds. After a delay of several months, I called on you on the second instant and demanded the bonds which my clients are entitled to receive. As yet you have given me no response to that demand.

It is, of course, not my province to advise you what may be the consequences of your refusal to comply with a peremptory mandamus from the Supreme Court. It is sufficient for me to say that your delay may prove productive of serious loss to my clients. They will therefore feel justified in resorting to the most vigorous measures to compel you to perform your duty. It is not probable that the court will treat lightly your contempt of its process. Having waited what is certainly a reasonable time for you to do what their decision requires of you, I am now instructed to apply for an attachment against you unless you immediately deliver to my clients the bonds which they are entitled to receive.

It will then rest with the court to administer such punishment as may be necessary to enforce obedience to its mandate. Added to this, my clients will hold you personally responsible for such damages as they have already sustained, or may sustain by your delay. As your duty is purely ministerial, there cannot be any doubt about your liability.

It may not be improper for me to add in this connection, that should the Mayor or Clerk refuse to sign the bonds on their part we shall hold them in like manner responsible for damages. Respectfully yours,

HENRY W. JOHNSON.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Consideration of the Bill to Promote Enlistments,

Shall the Wives and Children of Black Soldiers be Free?

Proposition to Tax Occupants of Mineral Land Claims.

THE REPORTED REBEL RAID UNTRUE.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 18.

THE WILKES COURT-MARTIAL.

In the Wilkes Court-martial to-day, the cross-examination of Commodore BALDWIN was concluded. The testimony went to show that he often applied to accused to release the *Vanderbilt* and let him (BALDWIN) execute the orders of the Navy Department; that the accused replied that he acted according to his best judgment for the interests of the Government and of the service; that he (accused) must bear the responsibility, not the witness. A letter from the accused to the Navy Department, dated June 16, 1863, was read, stating he had received an order to send the *Oneida* to Admiral FARRAGUT; but she was then engaged on an important cruise, and in consequence of the *Sonoma* being ordered by the Navy Department to New-York for repairs, the United States ship *Alabama* having broken down; and the loss of the *Shepherd Knapp*, all belonging to his squadron, he was compelled to detain the *Oneida* until he could send another vessel to relieve her.

ARRIVAL OF RELEASED OFFICERS.

A number of officers, recently released from Richmond prisons, reached here to-day, and took up lodgings at different hotels, where they were objects of special attention. Among the number was Gen. DOW and Capts. SAWYER and FLYNN. Capt. SAWYER had an interview with the President during the day.

A REMARKABLE COUNTERFEIT.

One of the officers from Libby Prison presented Gen. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, with a five dollar note, manufactured by the officers, in imitation of greenbacks, so well executed that even SPINNER was at first deceived. It was done with a pen. Its manufacture was resorted to by officers to obtain the necessaries of life. One hundred and seventy dollars were exchanged for rebel currency, at the rate of fifteen hundred per cent.

ABOUT THE LIBBY PRISON.

The officers here from Richmond are fully satisfied that the Libby would have been blown up in case KILPATRICK's men had entered the city.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF MEXICO.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, it is said, will shortly report a series of resolves in reference to the Mexican question; taking strong ground in favor of the Monroe doctrine. It has been the subject of discussion some time in committee.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

Gen. HUMPHREYS was again before the Committee on the Conduct of the War to-day. The committee are still collecting evidence in regard to the Gettysburgh battle. Gen. HANCOCK has been summoned to appear.

A BOARD OF INQUIRY.

The House Military Committee, to-day, amended the Senate bill providing for the appointment of a board of officers to inquire into the qualifications of Paymasters and Quartermasters, by adding that the said board shall be composed of volunteer officers.

THE NAVY-YARD SITE.

The House Naval Committee decided to-day to send a sub-committee, composed of Judge SPALDING, Gen. MOREHEAD and Judge KELLEY, to Philadelphia, to make some additional inquiries respecting League Island, before definitive action was taken in selecting a site for a navy-yard. The committee left this evening.

ALL QUIET AT THE FRONT.

Officers from the front report all quiet there to-day.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 18.

The House Committee on Commerce have agreed upon and ordered to be reported when that committee shall be called, A joint resolution, authorizing and requiring the President to give notice to the Government of Great Britain that it is the intention of the Government of the United States to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty made with Great Britain for the British North American Provinces, at the end of twelve months from the expiration of ten years from the time the treaty went into operation, viz., Sept. 1854, to the end that the treaty may be abrogated as soon as it can be done under the provisions thereof, unless a new convention shall before that time be concluded between the two Governments, by which the provisions shall be abrogated or so modified as to be mutually satisfactory to both Governments. The President is also authorized to appoint three Commissioners, by and with the advice of the Senate, for the revision of the treaty, and to confer with other Commissioners duly authorized, therefor, whenever it shall appear to be the wish of the Government of Great Britain to negotiate a new treaty between the two Governments and the people of both countries, based upon true principles of reciprocity, and for the removal of existing difficulties.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed several hundred promotions of officers of the regular army and navy, among them the following: In the Marine Corps—Capt. Shutterworth, to be Major; Lieut. Houston, to be Captain; Second Lieut. Robert O. N. Ford, to be First Lieutenant; and Edward C. Gabaudan of New-York, Israel H. Washburn of Maine, Albert B. Young of Massachusetts, Frank D. Webster of New-Hampshire, and John W. Haverstock of Pennsylvania, to be Second Lieutenants. Capt. Winfield S. Hancock was confirmed as Quartermaster, with rank of Major, vice Belger, removed.

The following were confirmed as additional paymasters: Benjamin L. Hewitt, N. L. Warnell(?), and R. J. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; W. D. Wheeler, of Massachusetts; Martin Evans, of New-York; Robert H. Howell, of New-Jersey; and as assistant quartermasters, with rank of Captain: A. J. McGunnigle, and John Power, of Pennsylvania; Josiah L. C. Amee, of Massachusetts; C. M. Levy, of New-York; and William Stanton, of Ohio—the last two in the regular army. Charles Green was confirmed as Captain in the navy, and Asaph Hall, of Massachusetts, and Wm. Harkness to be professors of mathematics in the navy. John C. Gregg, and Paul Walsh, hospital chaplains. Mansell B. Field, of New-York, was confirmed as additional secretary of the Treasury; R. C. Cunningham, S. F. Potter, of Wisconsin, direct tax commissioner for Florida; L. V. Provost, of Maryland, consul at Guayaquil; William W. Byers, deputy postmaster at Denver City, Colorado.

A GALLANT EXPLOIT WITH GUERRILLAS.

Col. TAYLOR, Chief of Staff of the Headquarters of the Department of Washington, to-day addressed a letter to Corporal TRAYNOR, of the First Michigan Cavalry, saying: "The Major-General commanding this department desires me to thank you for the gallant and soldierly conduct by which you liberated yourself and comrade whilst disarmed and in the hands of armed guerrillas. The same manly spirit and action shown by you, if manifested by your comrades, would rid the department of the predatory bands calling themselves 'Confederate soldiers.'"

This refers to an occurrence which took place on Wednesday. TRAYNOR and a companion were captured near Munson's Hill by four guerrillas, and taken into the woods. Watching their opportunity, they seized the guns of the two guards, shot both and escaped. One of the slain was a rebel Lieutenant.

THE SAN FRANCISCO LAND CASE.

The great case of NABREILO(?) and others against GRAY and others, will come up for argument before the Supreme Court on Monday, upon cross writs of error from California Circuit Court. The action is ejectment. The heirs of GRAY claim an immense amount of valuable land in the business part of San Francisco. Ten years ago the estate was appraised in the Probate Court there at over a quarter of a million dollars. The litigation in regard to it has continued ten years. P. G. GALPIN, of New-York, will argue the case for the heirs, and JAMES M. CARLISLE, of Washington, for the present owners.

THE TITLE TO ROCK ISLAND.

A report from Solicitor WHITING embodies the opinions of CALEB CUSHING, Judge MCLEAN, Mr. CRITTENDEN and Attorney-General BATES, to the effect that the title to Rock Island, Ill., remains vested in the United States, excepting 188 acres deeded by special act of Congress to DAVENPORT & SEARS, and 13 acres claimed by the Rock Island Railroad Company, which leaves 600 acres still under control of the War Department. The solicitor suggests that the entire island may be taken by right of eminent domain, or by act of Congress, with suitable appropriation for the satisfaction of private rights invaded, if necessary, for the location of an arsenal, and that civil and criminal jurisdiction may doubtless be obtained by an act of the Illinois Legislature in compensation for the location of their works.

THE RUMORED RAID.

Several days ago information was sent hither by one of the bridge guards on the Virginia side that a rebel raid was apprehended on our defences, and asking what he should do. He was promptly advised by the military authorities to obey former instructions. From this trifling incident exaggerated rumors prevail. If there is any excitement it is confined to a very small circle.

A CORRECTION.

The statement in some of the newspapers that Col. L. C. BAKER has authority to raise a brigade, is not correct. This denial is made by official request. No authority exists for him to raise troops.

POSTAL.

The amount appropriated in the law for the service of the Post-office Department for the year ending June, 1865, for inland service, is nearly eight millions of dollars; for foreign mail transportation, two hundred and fifty thousand, and for ship, steamboat and way letters, eight thousand.

PERSONAL.

Chief-Justice TANEY hopes soon to resume his duties on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE INDIANS.

A letter received at the Indian office from St. Louis says that Gen. SULLY, who is there, states that a large number of Sioux, two hundred and fifty lodges, have come into Fort St. Pierre to lay down their arms.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 18.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) called up the House bill to provide for carrying the mails to foreign parts and for other purposes, as reported from the Senate committee with amendments, which was passed.

The Senate amendments repeal the act of August, 1852, authorizing the conveyance of letters otherwise than in the mails, except money, letters and accompanying packages; and also refuse to extend the prepaid letter-postage rates over the Overland route to California to *bona fide* subscribers of newspapers.

CONFISCATION.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) presented the petition of citizens of Brooklyn and New-York asking that the lands of rebels may be confiscated, and divided into parcels of 160 acres for distribution among soldiers and loyal men. Referred.

THE RULE ON SECRET SESSIONS.

Mr. GRIMES' resolution to amend the rules of the Senate so as to require that all action upon nominations should be made in open Senate, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PROMOTING ENLISTMENTS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the Senate bill to promote enlistments, his amendment as a substitute for the bill being in order.

This amendment provides for the freedom of the wife and children of the slave recruit in the first section.

The second section authorizes the Commissioners in the Slave States, appointed under the act of Congress of 1863, to award to loyal owners of said wives and children a just compensation.

Mr. WILSON said it was becoming evident that negroes would not enlist unless they knew that protection would be afforded their families. He read letters to show that in Missouri the secession masters of slaves who had been mustered into our service were committing the most unheard of cruelties toward their families, selling them in most cases into slavery.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Union,) moved to strike out the second section.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) thought it was a late day to say that nothing was due to the slave. The Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs brought in bills to settle up the Indians in their new condition. Here was a class who rendered the whites service all their lives long. Why should they not be settled in their new life. He proposed to amend the second section of Mr. WILSON's amendment by providing that the Commissioners shall be authorized to settle the account between every such person made free and his or her loyal owners, and award to such party such just compensation as may be found due.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said the main proposition was to strike down Slavery wherever we find it. It would take a long time to carry the constitutional proposition before Congress and the Legislatures of the country. Let us not postpone this matter under the delusion that it can only be done by a constitutional amendment.

Mr. WILSON also hoped the bill would not be postponed a day. We wanted soldiers at this time, and to get them is costing the country about nine hundred dollars. Here was a way to provide enlistments by saying to every loyal slave that his wife and child shall be free from the moment of his enlistment. With what grace could we ask men to enlist in our army when the moment their backs are turned from their homes their wives and children may be sold into the most abject slavery by their exasperated masters. This should be corrected by the passage of this bill at once. As to the matter of dollars and cents which had been urged as an objection, he had no idea that the average value of these slaves would be $300.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) asked if they would not be worthless after a while. He did not approve of the idea of the Government rushing into the market to buy slaves when they were high. It was bad economy.

Mr. WILSON replied that while the Senator was waiting for the price to fall the man is waiting to have his wife and children protected, that he may enter the service of the country; and the country is going to ruin for the want of soldiers. The enlistments of colored men were decreasing on this very account.

Mr. WILKINSON did not want the Government to become the purchaser of slaves. We had already gone too far in the way of acknowledging property in slaves. We already paid three hundred dollars for slave recruits, and now we proposed to pay for his wife and children. Allowing these to be four in number, with the money we pay the recruit himself, they would cost the Government about nineteen hundred dollars. These persons owed service to the Government, and we had no more obligation to protect their families than to protect those of loyal white men who had entered the service. He was in favor of freeing the wives and children without compensation to masters. He believed the bill should be postponed, as it involved millions of dollars of outlay to no practical purpose.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas (Union), thought the bill should pass immediately, or we should stop enlisting colored men altogether. The proposition that we should take these men into the service without securing freedom to their wives and children, was absurd and inhuman. He would vote against giving their masters one cent of compensation.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) did not think we should hesitate in the matter, while the wives and children of the brave men, who are sacrificing their lives for the country, are being sold into bondage. This was a scene too disgraceful to be tolerated for a moment. We cannot accomplish what we want by the proposed Constitutional amendments. Why then raise technical objections when these gross outrages are being perpetrated every day before our eyes.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) said there was no suggestion that this bill is defective and impracticable, as he had heretofore shown, because of the peculiar domestic relations of these people, and especially the relation of marriage. There were insuperable obstacles in the way of carrying out the provision, to free the wives and children of these slaves, as they were bound to each other in some cases by ties not recognized by us. Let us destroy the institution by such constitutional amendments as those proposed by Mr. HENDERSON, so that neither courts nor lawyers could find fault with our action. He wanted to do this work in an effective way, under a general system based upon constitutional amendments.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) thought that the marriage relation did legally exist among the colored slaves of the South. He confirmed the statements of Mr. WILSON, that the wives and children of slave recruits had been sold in Missouri and elsewhere, and he could produce a hundred letters to prove it. He hoped the bill would pass, and that we would not wait for the tardy passage of a constitutional enactment. There was no more important measure than this, and it was our imperative duty to pass it at once.

Mr. WILSON did not believe the value of these slaves would average one hundred dollars. If we passed the amendments to the Constitution, we will have to get three-fourths of the States in favor of it, if indeed it would pass the other House, and for thirty years he had not seen more devotion to the idol of slavery than in this session of the House. The only security we had for the accomplishment of the end was to take the occasion by the hand. He would be willing to free the wives and children of slave recruits and leave the question of compensation to the future.

[A message was received announcing the non-concurrence of the House in the Senate's amendments to the bill to provide for carrying the mails, and asking a committee of conference. The chair was authorized to appoint such a committee.]

Mr. CONNESS moved to recommit the Enlistment bill.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) said there were 1,000 of these colored soldiers in Delaware, 6,000 in Maryland, 10,000 in Kentucky and 10,000 in Missouri, or 27,000 in these loyal States, and the passage of this bill would affect 81,000 persons. These, at the lowest figure, would cost $8,000,000. He believed that the proposed amendments to the Constitution would prevail, and that it would settle this whole question beyond change, beyond the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the Government, by the supreme verdict of the people. The amendments offered by Mr. HENDERSON, a Senator from a Slave State undergoing the regeneration which all these States are to undergo, supported in the committee and the Senate by the bold speeches of the Senator from Maryland and by the judgment of the country, would not be, in the language of Mr. SUMNER, an attempt, but a reality, and that reality should restore the life of the country. This bill affects loyal States at the very time they are perfecting measures of emancipation, and the very fact of holding out this promised compensation will cause these people to oppose the action of their convention. In the language of Mr. CONNESS, why purchase them now when their price is decreasing?

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) would wish to have the bill referred to the Judiciary Committee. He would call the attention of its friends to the extent of power involved in it. Granting the power to conscript colored men who were slaves, he asked, where do you get the power to take his wife and child from their master without the consent of the master? In reference to the question of marriage among Southern slaves, though there was not what might be called a proper marriage under the law, there would be no difficulty in the Southern States in ascertaining those who bore the relation of wives and children to slave recruits.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) said we might just as well discuss the question fully here, as he knew of no more important business before the Senate for action, and whatever might be the committee's action, it would be criticised on the floor. He certainly thought it more important than the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill, which the Senator from Massachusetts was so anxious to have passed, since no one wanted to render up a fugitive.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) hoped the bill would not be sent to the Judiciary Committee. There could be no doubt of the power of the Government to enlist persons known as slaves. This had been proved by our former acts. They were persons owing allegiance in the same sense as whites. If they had a right to employ them, they had a right to make the act effective; and if so, to remove any obstacles, even to the extent of freeing their wives and children.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) was in doubt at first, whether it was right to take persons of this description, but had become convinced that the Government had the right to use all reasonable power to secure its salvation. We decide not only upon the law, but upon the necessity which causes the law. He should vote for the amendment. As to the question of compensation, the Government could take property for public uses. The moral and Constitutional obligation is that they should pay for it, but not at the time. Therefore, we may take the property because there is no such thing as making the Government pay, as its obligation allows it its own time and mode of payment.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed.

The Senate went into Executive Session.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 18.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Union,) introduced a substitute for the bill heretofore reported by him, from the Committee on Public Lands, extending the principles of the Homestead Law to persons in the naval and military service, on confiscated and forfeited lands. Mr. JULIAN argued that our public lands have practically ceased to be a source of revenue, and spoke of the beneficent and important national results of the homestead principle already initiated. This had been justly styled the slaveholders' rebellion. We have taken measures for the chastisement of traitors and the punishment of treason, by confiscation of their lands, under the rights of war. For traitors the Constitution has ceased to exist. They are enemies of the United States, and, as a consequence, public enemies. The rights of war and the rights of peace cannot exist at the same time, as to the rebels. The Constitution has nothing to do with them, unless we choose to apply its principles to them as citizens. He repeated, the rebels are belligerents, and we should deal with them as a conquered people, simply under the laws of war, untrammeled by the Constitution. It was a war of subjugation. Our triumph is not near at hand, as some supposed. The rebels will resist to the death, and we must employ all our weapons to suppress them. We must take away the fee-simple of the lands from the rebels, and totally confiscate it; and he was advised that the President is prepared to aid them in such a measure. Should Congress and the Courts stand in the way, the wrath of the people will consume those who fail to execute the national will. We must fight with hard and heavy blows, and we will certainly win. Unless the forfeited and confiscated lands be disposed of as the bill provides, they will fall into the hands of speculators and become a frightful monopoly. The alternative is presented and pressed to a speedy decision. The estates divided into farms would attract the settlement of loyal men. Slavery destroyed, root and branch, the soil would be tilled by freemen, bringing forth great individual and national wealth, and extending the blessings of civilization and Christianity. This measure was demanded by humanity and patriotism, to place the Republic on a basis of justice and equal rights.

No question was taken on the bill.

MINES AND MINERALS.

Mr. BENNETT, delegate from Colorado, introduced a bill in relation to the mines and minerals in the public domain, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. It recognizes the right of loyal citizens to mine upon the public domain; allows the local laws of the mining districts; restricts a person from holding more than one claim of each class of the different kinds of mines, viz.: one placer and one water claim within each district; requires a permit from the United States Collector to work a claim, for which must be paid —— dollars for the first year, and afterward an increased sum per annum; failure to pay, involving forfeiture of claim to the Government. In short, it licenses under the direction of the Treasury Department and the General Land Office, the working of the gold, silver and copper mines of the United States.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL OF 1862.

The House next passed to the consideration of the Senate bill to facilitate entries under the Homestead Bill of 1862.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, releasing any person in the military or naval service, who has served not less than three months, from paying the required $10 entry fee. He could see no justice in the argument of his colleague (Mr. JULIAN) for giving lands to freedmen who had not raised their hands to suppress the rebellion, while white men who had made sacrifices and entered the service from patriotic motives were required to pay a stipulated fee. The restrictions should not be imposed upon soldiers.

Mr. JULIAN said the adoption of his colleague's amendment proposed a departure from the homestead policy which looked to the settlement and improvement of the land. He would not enter upon the discussion of the African topic with his colleague.

Messrs. HIGBY, of California, (Union,) and DRIGGS, of Michigan, (Union,) also opposed Mr. HOLMAN's amendment, the former saying if the gentleman wanted to help the soldiers let him do so in some other bill.

Mr. HOLMAN's amendment was rejected by four majority and the bill passed.

It provides for facilitating entries by soldiers under the Homestead Law, enabling them to take the oath before a military officer instead of before land officers, &c.

PAYING FOR DOCUMENTS.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Union,) from the Special Committee on the subject, made a favorable report on paying GALES & SEATON for certain volumes of Congressional annals and debates, claimed to be delivered before the resolution authorizing the supply was repealed.

During the debate, Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, (Union,) said the amount involved was $35,000. He read from the testimony to show that while he did not charge that GALES & SEATON had anything to do in directing improper influences upon the House, there were lobby agents at work trying to force the resolution through, and that apparently $1,500 was floating as an incentive to action. The book-keeper of the *National Intelligencer*, however, testified that he had never made such a proposition to the lobbyites.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, (Union,) spoke about the value of the books, which contained the history of Congress from 1789 to 1845, and gave facts of the transaction.

JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) would not support the appropriation as an original proposition, but, considering all the circumstances, the money ought to be paid. The House in good faith ought to fulfill its part of the contract.

Further debate on the whole subject was tabled—67 against 50.

The House at 4½ o'clock adjourned.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Threatened Raids by the Enemy—Additional Particulars of the Dahlgren Party.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 17.

The news from the front to-day indicates that the two armies which have been quietly looking at each other across the Rapidan for several months are likely to collide at any moment. The Army of the Potomac is certainly not unprepared for such a result, and it is presumed that the rebel army under LEE is in as good condition as it is possible for it to be under the circumstances. The enemy, smarting under the damage done in the recent raids within their lines by the cavalry, have inaugurated something of the same kind, perhaps as a means of retaliation to keep up the spirits of their men and satisfy the demand of the people, who have a lingering hope that there is yet a chance for the Confederate cause. STUART—known throughout all the South as the great defeated—crossed the Rappahannock, near Fredericksburgh, Wednesday night, with a force represented to be 5,000 cavalry; but this, doubtless, is an exaggeration, and 2,000 would probably be nearer the number. The object of this expedition of course cannot be at this time of writing fully known, but it is surmised that the enemy desire to serve MEADE as LEE has been treated, by severing his line of communication—in a word, to again destroy the Orange and Alexandria railroad. If this is the real object, I predict a disastrous failure. KILPATRICK and MERRITT are on the war-path—indeed, the whole army is ready for any emergency. There will doubtless be a demonstration made by the enemy on our right, and it is impossible to determine whether they intend to bring on a general engagement, get up a scare, attempt to destroy the railroad, or whether, as some suppose, it is a movement to obtain supplies. The object will doubtless be developed within the next twenty-four hours.

As everything connected with the fate of Col. DAHLGREN is of deep interest, I have endeavored to ascertain all the circumstances attending his death, but with only partial success. I had an interview yesterday with Sergt. FLEET, Company F, Fifth Michigan Cavalry, who was with Col. DAHLGREN when killed, and one of a party of five who succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Bushwackers of King and Queen, and aided by friendly negroes, succeeded in reaching our lines in safety at Gloucester. He arrived at Alexandria yesterday, and now lies sick at the Mansion House Hospital. His story is substantially as follows: Tuesday night, March 1, after falling back from Richmond, Col. DAHLGREN set out to rejoin the main command, during the night the Colonel with about 125 men accidentally became separated from the remainder of his column, and did not meet again. When the enemy shelled Gen. KILPATRICK's camp that night, near Meadow Bridge, the advance guard of DAHLGREN's command was near enough to hear the cheers of the enemy as they charged into our camp. The advance immediately fell back to the main column. The next morning early they crossed the Pamunkey, and in the afternoon crossed the Matapony without opposition. The first real hostile demonstration was made soon after crossing the latter river. These rivers were crossed in lighters. From 2 o'clock P. M. of Wednesday there was almost constant skirmishing, both at the front and rear, and between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, when near Stevensville, as the head of the column approached a thicket, a volley was fired by the enemy, by which Col. DAHLGREN and some others were killed. Maj. COOK ordered the command into the adjoining field, and formed it for defensive operations. During the night it was ascertained that they were entirely surrounded, and by a superior force of the enemy, whereupon Maj. COOK ordered the command to disperse, advising them to follow the course of the river and reach our lines at Gloucester. Sergt. FLEET, with a party of twelve men, abandoning everything but side arms, moved off together; reaching the river-bank they concluded that that would be a hazardous route to pursue, and accordingly went further inland. One after another of the party gave out, until finally the sergeant had with him only five men, viz.: Frederick Clark, Alexander Bell, August Land, Fifth Michigan, and a man belonging to the Second New-York Cavalry. Two nights they were guided through the woods by negroes, concealing themselves during the day. These negroes brought them food, and performed picket duty freely, without any offer of reward. Friday night they walked 45 miles, and early in the morning were made happy by the sight of a Union picket near Gloucester. These men speak in the highest terms of Col. DAHLGREN and Maj. COOK, and say that they were self-possessed all the time, and believe that they did all that any persons could have done under the circumstances.

The subsequent raid by Gen. KILPATRICK with a portion of his own command and a part of Gen. WISTAR's, to King and Queen Court-house, was a complete success. Every building was destroyed at the Court-house; the people there boasted of killing DAHLGREN, cutting off his finger to obtain a ring, of possessing his sword, pistol and clothing. His cap was found in the hotel there. Is it to be wondered at that the men were wrought up to a very high state of excitement? The negroes gave information as to where bushwhackers resided, and their houses were also destroyed. The command came across a negro who had assisted five of our men to escape by giving up to them his boat—the only means he had of earning a livelihood—in which they passed down York River. The soldiers showed their gratitude to him for such noble conduct, by giving him a large supply of greenbacks. E. A. P.

Fire in Elmira, N. Y.

ELMIRA, Friday, March 18.

The new Presbyterian Church, in which the Sanitary Commission were holding their fair, caught fire this evening at 6½ o'clock, and in a short time, was consumed together with its contents. Owing to the exertions of the fire department, the surrounding buildings will be saved. It is feared that some of the visitors to the fair perished in the building. The church was valued at $35,000; insured for $10,000.

The Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 18.

The steamship *Canada* arrived here from Boston at 4½ o'clock this morning, and sailed for Liverpool at 6 o'clock.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Celebration of St. Patrick's Day—The Reported Rebel Raid.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, March 18, 1864.

A very large concourse of persons attended the celebration of St. Patrick's Day yesterday, among whom were many ladies. This will be the last festival which the latter will have the privilege of attending, as they were to-day ordered to leave the army. During the races Capt. HOBART(?) was thrown from his horse by a collision, and slightly injured, while his horse was killed.

There have been rumors of a rebel raid by STUART in the direction of Fredericksburgh; but nothing of a reliable character is known concerning it.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Recruiting for the Rebel Service—Organization of Guerrilla Bands.

CAIRO, Friday, March 18.

Several men were arrested a few days since below Hickman, Ky., for having, among others, organized themselves into companies for the avowed purpose of entering the rebel service.

A number of rebel sympathizers have been actively recruiting for the rebel army lately.

Guerrilla bands are being formed by citizens in several towns and counties in Kentucky for the purpose of interrupting the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Corsica—Doings of Blockade-Runners.

The steamer *Corsica*, from Havana on the 12th and Nassau on the 14th inst., has arrived at this port.

The blockade-runners *Lucy* and *A. D. Vance* had arrived from Wilmington.

The Russian frigate *Peresvet* had sailed from Nassau for St. Thomas.

The brig *Silver Cloud*, from Cardiff, has been wrecked on Hog Island and was a total loss.

Cleared from Nassau, March 8, schooner *Geo. Thomas*, DAY, New-York via Ragged Island; 9th, bark *N. S. Howell*(?), BURKE(?), Philadelphia; 11th, brig *Melissa*, ELWOOD, New-York.

THE RE D'ITALIA.

She is Spoken on March 10.

The bark *P. M. Muller*(?), of St. John, N. B., Capt. CARMOON(?), from Liverpool in 25 days, with merchandise to J. W. ELWELL & Co., arrived here yesterday morning. She reports on the 10th inst., in lat. 27° 29', lon. 68° 57', saw Italian frigate *Re d'Italia*, steering southeast.

The steamship *North Star* sailed Thursday evening on a cruise in search of the Italian frigate *Re Galantuomo*.

No Strike at Cumberland.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 18.

The Washington *Republican*, of yesterday afternoon, reports an extensive strike among the Cumberland miners and boatmen. We have no information of the matter and think it must be exaggerated if not utterly false.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 18.

Capt. ROCKAFELLOW, of the Invalid Corps, in command at Hecksherville, has sent down to Fort Delaware twenty-five disorderly characters, and all active demonstrations were thereupon suppressed.

The Prize Steamer Mary Ann.

BOSTON, Friday, March 18.

The British prize steamer *Mary Ann*, from Wilmington, N. C., for Nassau, N. P., arrived here to-day. She was captured by the United States gunboat *Grand Gulf*. She has a cargo of 250 bales of cotton.

The Ohio River.

PARKERSBURGH, Va., Friday, March 18.

The water in the channel at this point is 20 feet deep. The steamboats and barges make regular daily trips to Cincinnati, Louisville and the intermediate river landings.

The Accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

It will be remembered that an accident happened on this road last week, and that on inquiry of reporters at the office of the Company, there was a degree of ignorance manifested in regard to it amounting to stupidity. Nothing appeared to be known—certainly, nothing was communicated. A passenger, however, turns up who makes public that the accident occurred 'twixt Trenton and Princeton, while running at from thirty-five to forty miles an hour. The baggage car was wrecked, the first passenger car thrown off the track and nearly into the Raritan Canal, and the rear car plunged into a bank. Several of the passengers were injured, and the escape from fatalities was providential. The accident is attributed to the rotten ties, the crashing of the bolts from them, and consequent displacement of the rails. The ties, on examination by passengers, were found so rotten that the heel of a boot sank into them, and one snapped off when jumped on. The iron, too, was weak and fractured. The examination revealed criminal neglect in the matter of inspection and care of the road.

ALLEGED WIFE-MURDER—THE HUSBAND ARRESTED.—A woman named BRIDGET BARRY, aged 45 years, residing with her husband in the basement of No. 20 Rose-street, died yesterday afternoon under circumstances which induced the belief that her death was the result of violence at the hands of her husband, MICHAEL BARRY. He was arrested yesterday morning for beating her, but at her request was soon after discharged. While she was able to converse, she informed a Fourth Precinct Policeman that her husband had recently beaten and kicked her very severely. The marks and bruises on her face, head, neck and arms clearly indicated that violence had been inflicted. She died suddenly in the afternoon, and her husband was accordingly rearrested, and is held to await a coroner's investigation, which will be held to-day. The husband says that the bruises upon her person were caused by a fall while she was in a state of intoxication. He is a man of low, intemperate habits, and keeps a groggery in the front part of his premises.

THE ELEVENTH INDIANA—DRESS PARADE.—Yesterday afternoon thousands gathered in the Park to witness the dress parade of the Eleventh Indiana, Col. DAN. MACAULEY. This regiment has been through most of the battles of the Southwest, and with honor. Its friends, as stated yesterday, claim it to be one of the best, if not *the* best, drilled regiments in the service. The dress parade and bayonet exercise, yesterday, went far toward justifying the claim. The former was gone through with so splendidly as military men present were unable to suggest improvement. Subsequently the immense crowd were treated to the bayonet exercise in its most complicated and difficult forms, from the guard to the high tierce and parry. The several movements were warmly applauded, and frequently elicited heartiest cheers. It is doubtful if the bayonet exercise could be better gone through with, and the regiment retired to its quarters with encomiums showered upon it. They start for Indiana to-day, to recruit their depleted ranks.

METROPOLITAN FAIR BUILDINGS.—The different structures being erected for the use of the Metropolitan Fair, will be finished regardless of many well founded apprehensions, before the 28th inst. At the time it was decided by the Fair Committee on Organization to construct the Branch Fair Buildings, now nearly completed, on Union-square, it was thought they could not be put up in time for the Exhibition. However, the extraordinary enterprise displayed by the carpenters leaves no room for doubting that they will be completed at the time appointed. The main Fair buildings on Fourteenth-street are nearly ready for the arrangement of articles for exhibition. The Art Gallery, the Restaurant, and the main area, may be considered ready for occupancy.

A MUNIFICENT DONATION.—The sum of $100,000 for the Metropolitan Fair has been received and acknowledged by the Committee of the Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants. Though this is a very handsome sum, it is understood that it will not be all, for contributions are still being received.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA'S MAILS.

The Rebel Cruisers in the British Parliament.

The Government Sharply Criticised for its Lack of Vigilance.

ENGLAND TO REMONSTRATE WITH THE REBELS.

Humiliating Position of Great Britain Among Nations.

The *Arabia's* mails came to hand last evening and furnish us with our files and correspondence. Her dates are barely two days later.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Rumored Change of Ministry—The Supposed Programme—Mazzini—The Raids in Parliament—The Case of the Saxon—Enforced(?) Postponement in the Mexican Programme—War Preparations—England's Dilemma—The Rappahannock—French and English Ships and Guns—Denmark.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 1, 1864.

The week opened in Parliament last night with a series of skirmishes, a reconnoissance in force and an offer of battle. There is a rumor, which I give with all proper reserve, that the Conservatives will really make a push for the Government benches this session, at a risk of the dissolution of Parliament. The *vis inertia* of the great Earl DERBY has been overcome. Mr. D'ISRAELI is to be created a Peer, and become Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Sir HUGH CAIRNS is to be Lord Chancellor, and take his seat upon the woolsack.

Several things point in this direction. Mr. D'ISRAELI directs his chief attention, this session, to foreign affairs, and his most telling attacks are upon Earl RUSSELL. His non-committal course, in these attacks, is also very marked; and it may be observed that he is not committed to any opinion or policy with regard to America or Europe. He attacks the diplomacy of Earl RUSSELL with great force, and vents all his sarcasm on the humiliating position in which the Palmerston-Russell Government has placed the country, but he gives no indication of his own policy, were he in a position to adopt one, except by allowing us to infer that he would avoid what he censures.

Lord PALMERSTON comes up plucky every time, and as in duty bound, defends his "noble friend in the other place," whom he cordially detests, and who has thwarted him at every turn. But he defends feebly. It is hard work to defend what one disapproves; and Lord PALMERSTON has no strength to spare. The *Times* and *Morning Post* do their best to help him out, saying what he should have said, but the defence of RUSSELL is up-hill work. He has "muddled and meddled" too much, and though the country is glad to be kept out of war, either in Europe or America, it is restive under humiliation.

And now comes this very ugly affair of MAZZINI. Just when it is of the greatest importance to keep on good terms with the Emperor, here is Mr. STANSFIELD, Member of Parliament, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty, turns out to be the bosom friend of MAZZINI, while letters from the Italian conspirators are directed to his residence, No. 35 Thurloe-square, to Mr. FLOWER, indeed, but this gentleman is supposed to be M. FIORE, MAZZINI's Secretary. I said in my last, that the Government was in intimate relations with Italian refugees. This has been the case for a long time. Only the secret archives of the Department of State can tell what sums of secret service money have been expended upon Italian revolutionists. England has been up to her eyes in all the affairs of the Peninsula. Mr. STANSFIELD, questioned in the House last night, denied all complicity with the plot to murder the Emperor, and declared also that MAZZINI was innocent. But the belief in his guilt is almost universal in Paris, as one may see by the statements of the correspondents of the London press. The *Times*, which a few weeks ago indorsed MAZZINI, has not a word to say. It prudently awaits the trial, which will take place in a few days. If MAZZINI is convicted, as seems certain, he will be demanded by the French Government. And then—well, then, he will take refuge in New-York perhaps. I am quite aware of the strong faith which many repose in the truthfulness of MAZZINI. I do not say that he is guilty; but it is evident that either the Emperor has conspired against MAZZINI, or MAZZINI against the Emperor. It is said that the true object of the Italian patriot was to terrorize the Emperor, and not assassinate him. Rather hard upon the instruments, one would say. In the ORSINI affair some forty persons were killed or wounded, and the Emperor and Empress had a very narrow and wonderful escape.

The grand attack upon the Government is set down to come off after the Easter holidays. Lord R. CECIL gave notice last night that he would move a resolution of censure, based upon the detention of the rams in the Mersey. This will open the whole question of English policy toward the contending parties in America. After a careful survey of the whole ground, the Opposition feels itself strongest here. It takes the ground that the detention of the rams by Earl RUSSELL was illegal, oppressive and unconstitutional. The Government, it holds, has no power to detain British ships, the property of British subjects, in British ports in time of peace, by the simple exercise of its authority. The only plea the Government can make is that of necessity. The power which the existence of war would give might be exerted, one would say, to avert a war. The escape of Mr. LAIRD's rams, it was very distinctly understood, would have been considered a cause of war, if not an act of war, by the American Government. It is my belief that Parliament will decide that necessity is above law, or is the highest law, which overrides all others. I do not believe, therefore, that his Lordship will take much by his motion. Sir HUGH CAIRNS has made a very good case as to the illegality and unconstitutionality of the detention; but if it is believed that it was right and necessary to detain them, and that, above all, America was prepared to enforce that right and necessity, the Government will be sustained in its action.

To make a little capital, and ward off their attacks, you will see that Lord LYONS, the British Minister at Washington, has been instructed to make some strong claims in the case of the *Saxon*. He will demand, or has demanded, the trial for murder of the officer who shot Mr. GRAY, mate of the *Saxon*. He will demand compensation to the relations of the deceased sailor, not upon the Japanese scale, perhaps, but something suitable to the family of the mate of a small merchant vessel. Finally, he will demand the restoration of the *Saxon*, and compensation to the owners. The Government wants a good case of pluck to bring before Parliament, and this will do as well as any. In the meantime the case of piracy in Liverpool has not been decided. The sailors who stole a cargo of cotton, sold it, and came to England to spend the money, plead that they acted

under the orders of a [illegible] the Liverpool magistrate [illegible] the matter.

Mr. Reuter brings [illegible] rumor of [illegible] in the Mexican arrangement. [illegible] that the new Emperor is not satisfied to have his army commanded by a French General. He prefers to appoint his own Commander-in-Chief. It is possible that there may be some diplomatising, but it will be arranged. Matters have gone too far, I think, for a withdrawal on the part of the Imperial Hapsburg; and, if he refuse the crown, what then? It is still in the hands of Napoleon, who will not be obliged to look long for some one ready to wear it.

There is another item which may be of more importance. It is that orders have been sent to Cherbourg to man and prepare all the French iron-clads for active service. It was very strongly pressed upon the Government last night that something was going on of which Parliament had no information. They were deluged with papers but did not get at the truth. *Now this truth, so much wanted, is probably something of this sort.* England says to France, "pray help us settle this matter of Denmark." France replies—"You abandoned us in the matter of Poland, as you did in the expedition to Mexico. You encouraged the Danes, and then left them to invasion. We cannot join in diplomacy with a country which is not ready to back its diplomatic action by force, when necessary." England has to choose between a hearty and active alliance with France, in which France will lead, and weakness and isolation. France will not unite in conference or congress upon any other basis, but that of using force, where force is needed. And the question now is whether Lord Palmerston's Government will enter upon a renewed French alliance, accept the congress, and join her forces with those of France, under the lead of the Emperor, or remain as she is, the laughing-stock of Europe. Never, perhaps, was a great and powerful nation placed in such a dilemma. Either way is humiliation. But the Emperor is master of the situation. It is not strange that there should be so many an Englishman very sorry that the recent plot had not succeeded.

The Federal war steamer *Kearsarge* is cruising in the channel, waiting for the *Rappahannock*, which must be nearly ready at Calais. And how is it that this rebel steamer, which was the other day a part of the British navy, and was converted into a Confederate man-of-war while crossing the channel, should be allowed to fit out at a French port? Would a French steamer, under similar circumstances, be allowed to hoist the Confederate flag and receive the hospitality of an English port? Would Mr. Adams have nothing to say, and Earl Russell nothing to do in the matter? But France, it appears, may do as she likes. The *Florida* has laid all Winter in the Government dock-yard of Brest, and a few days ago, having been put in perfect order, steamed out to sea. The *Rappahannock* will do the same. I see no account of so much as a remonstrance against the action of the French Government. I hear of no claims. It may be impolitic to make them; but this is a part of English humiliation in these days of sackcloth and ashes. France is powerful and can do as she likes. England dared not fight, and everybody is bullying her.

If one could accept the boastings of Col. Sykes in the House of Commons, England ought not to fear a war with any Power. [illegible] Colonel declares that the British Navy, at this moment, is more than a match for the combined navies of the world. [illegible] and good have a different opinion. I believe the truth to be, that the French Navy to-day is more than a match for the English. The new English ships are being built on French models. A correspondent of the London *Herald*, who has visited the French dock-yards, and who seems to know what he is writing about, says the difference between the English and French iron-clads is this. The French are shorter and steer better, and while the English balls and shells would rattle off the sides of the French ships, the French guns would readily pierce the English. Rather an important difference! The *Times* does not put the matter much better. It says the great trouble is, that progress is constantly making in guns and plating, and England is always spending immense sums of money on obsolete fashions. When any style of ship or gun has been completely superseded everywhere else, the British Admiralty is just ready to go into it on the grandest scale, like a dowdy lady who spends a large income on last year's fashions only to find all her new dresses and bonnets useless, and to enter next season upon the same experience. She comforts herself—the poor old Britannia—upon having the benefit of other people's experiments; but if she waits to build a navy until some fine morning one is brought against her, it will be cold comfort.

Poor Denmark! Driven into a corner, she fights with great heroism. King and Rigsdag alike are shouting, "*No surrender!*" *The Danes, as of old,* will take to their ships and their islands and fight to the last. The Danish rear-guard, in their late retreat, certainly did nobly, and lost one in four of its numbers. It takes good soldiers to defend a retreat against the assault of overwhelming forces.

There is a feeling that very important movements in European affairs are close at hand. We look also for decisive news from America by the coming arrivals.

MONADNOCK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

THE REBEL CRUISERS.

In the House of Commons on the 4th, Mr. G. J. Shaw Lefevre called attention to the course pursued by the agents of the Confederate States of America in fitting out vessels-of-war, and enlisting seamen in the ports of this country, in violation of the laws of neutrality, and moved an address for papers on the subject. The honorable member enumerated the vessels which had been built in this country for the Confederate Government, and said it was impossible to disguise the fact that they were built in accordance with an organized scheme on the part of the Confederate States, for building, manning, and sending out vessels to prey upon the commerce of the Federal States—among them were the *Florida*, *Alabama*, *Georgia*, *Alexandra*, the steam-rams, and *Pampero*. He regretted that the *Alabama* had not been detained, as the steam-rams had been, when its real character first became known. Ever since she left the Mersey she had been engaged in destroying the Federal commerce. She had not followed the ordinary rules of warfare in sending in her prizes for condemnation. All the vessels now at sea in the service of the Confederates were constantly in the habit of flying the English flag, and since the war broke out they had taken or destroyed 187 vessels, and had destroyed property to the value of upwards of three millions sterling. They were built by Englishmen, armed by Englishmen, manned by Englishmen, and in every respect but one—namely that their officers were Confederate subjects and had received their commissions from the Confederate Government—*they were British ships.* His own opinion was that they could only be regarded as privateers, for to call them Confederate men-of-war would be a farce. He believed that her Majesty's Government had honestly endeavored to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, but the insufficiency of that act was so manifestly apparent that something ought to be done to amend them, and to put a stop to these breaches of our neutrality. He thought, in the first place, that the vessels of which he complained should be prohibited from visiting our ports, and if they persisted in their present course, our cruisers should follow the example set in the case of the *Terceira* and seize them. He reminded the House that when, during the Crimean war, some privateers were fitted out in America for the service of the Russian Government, the New-York shipbuilders and merchants passed a resolution protesting against the course which had been taken.

Mr. Baxter and Mr. Taylor concurred in the views which had been expressed by Mr. Lefevre.

The Solicitor-General said her Majesty's Government had fairly and honestly enforced the Foreign Enlistment Act, and had done their best to preserve neutrality. In the case of the *Florida*, that vessel left these shores at a time when Government had no information that she was destined for the service of the Confederation. It was, therefore, impossible to stop her; and the same remarks would apply to the *Georgia*, although it had been ascertained that her crew had been supplied from Liverpool, and a prosecution was now pending against Messrs. Jones & Co., of Liverpool, for enlisting men for the *Georgia*, and for other vessels. With regard to the *Alabama*, he regarded her escape as a misfortune; but she escaped by a *ruse*, under the pretence of going upon a trial trip. Her Majesty's Government were most anxious to maintain a strict and honest neutrality, but they could not ensure that the laws of the country should not be evaded. The *Rappahannock* also escaped by a *ruse* at night, and hoisted the Confederate flag when she reached Calais. She was fitted out with great secrecy *within sight of one of Her Majesty's dock-yards*, but Government had no knowledge of the circumstances, and they had since deemed it their duty to institute a prosecution against an officer in Her Majesty's service for conniving in the matter. He denied that these vessels were to be looked on as English vessels, and as to the notion that we are to pursue and capture them, he reminded the House that when a vessel was commissioned by a belligerent, it was impossible to inquire into her previous history and character. Certainly we might prohibit them frequenting our ports, and he admitted that there might be conduct on the part of the Confederates which would justify Government in taking that course. It was, however, by no means easy to communicate with the *Confederate Government*, and they had not rendered the matter more easy by expelling our Consuls from their shores. He might add that the question was now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and that *steps would be shortly taken to convey their remonstrances to the Confederates.*

THE CASE OF THE SAXON.

In the House of Lords, on the 3d, Lord R. Montagu asked the Attorney-General whether it was true that the *Saxon* was captured on the ground that her cargo was supposed to be the property of the Confederate States, and whether it was according to the law of nations to take possession of enemies' goods under a neutral flag, and to make prize of the neutral vessel containing those goods; or whether, on the other hand, the *Saxon* was captured on the ground that her cargo was Federal property which had been seized by a Confederate man-of-war, and had been transhipped on board the neutral vessel; and, if so, whether such an act be in accordance with any principle of international law.

The Attorney-General was not able to inform the noble lord on what ground the *Saxon* was captured. Her Majesty's Government had made inquiries of the Government of the United States, but had not yet received any reply. He did not think, therefore, that it would be expedient to enter into any hypothetical discussion on the subject until the information sought had arrived.

THE HUMILIATING POSITION OF ENGLAND—THE TRUTH CONFESSED.

In the House of Commons on the 3d, the Hon. M. Baillie, in his remarks against the reduction of the military estimates of the Supply Bill, said he thought *the House could not fail to have become painfully conscious that the influence and control of this country over the affairs of the world had of late years sensibly diminished.* It was true that England still occupied the position of one of the five great Powers of the world. But the voice of England no longer exercised that power and control over events which she formerly exercised. To what was this to be attributed? He regretted to say that a very general opinion prevailed in every country in Europe, and also in America, that the people of this country, having by their trade and commerce acquired great wealth, were now much more anxious and careful to preserve their money than to maintain the honor of their country. [Hear, hear.] We were spoken of in the most degrading terms even in those countries which were naturally the most friendly to us. It was stated in the Vienna papers that the policy of England was ambiguous, faithless, pitiful, abominable, despicable and cowardly. [Laughter.] They would not find the French papers more complimentary, but the Americans, of course, were the worst of all. It was to that cause they must attribute the humiliation of their Foreign Minister and the failure of Earl Russell's diplomatic negotiations with foreign Powers. He did not say that England ought to go to war, but he would say that if England should interfere, England ought to be prepared for the event. The moral influence of England was a myth. He would call any reference to it an attempt to trade upon the past position of the country, forgetting that their former reputation was gone. They adopted a different mode of action on the other side of the Atlantic. When Mr. Seward had an important demand to make on the English Foreign Office, he backed it by an intimation that the people of America were ready and willing, and even anxious to go to war with England. [Hear.]

THE GREAT EASTERN.

From the Liverpool Post.

The big ship is likely again to reappear in the law courts, in consequence of the right of ownership. Our readers will no doubt remember that, on the 17th of the last month, the *Great Eastern* was put up for unreserved sale by public auction, when the highest bidder was Mr. John Rae, of No. 117 St. James-street, in this town, who offered £25,000 for the vessel. In consequence of some difficulty in reference to the payment of the deposit money, the auctioneer, Hon. Mr. Cunard, of the firm of Cunard, Wilson & Co., shipbrokers, repudiated the validity of Mr. Rae's bid, and the vessel was ultimately knocked down to Mr. Yates, of the Great Eastern Steamship Company, (limited,) for a sum similar to that offered by Mr. Rae. Yesterday, (Wednesday,) however, Mr. Rae, acting upon legal advice, proceeded to Mr. Cunard, and there tendered £25,000, and claimed the great ship as his property, stating that as he was the first bidder of £25,000 on the 17th of February, he had an indisputable right to the ship. We understand his money was refused, and his claim, of course, dismissed. The next move on the part of the auctioneer and Mr. Rae is "clear law."

GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Analysis and Review of His History of his Military Career.

[SIXTH ARTICLE.]

I.

The President's order of March 8, already given, required that no change of base of the Army of the Potomac should be made without leaving such a force in and about Washington as should leave the Capital entirely secure, not merely in the opinion of Gen. McClellan himself, *but in the opinion also of all the four Generals in command of the four army corps constituting the army.* This obliged him to hold a conference with these commanders, in the course of which they *consented to the proposed movement* by the Peninsula *on certain specific conditions*, to which we invite the particular attention of the reader. They are as follows—to wit:

1st. That the enemy's vessel *Merrimac* can be neutralized.

2d. That the means of transportation, sufficient for an immediate transfer of the force to its new base, can be ready at Washington and Alexandria to move down the Potomac; and

3d. That a naval auxiliary force can be had to silence, or aid in silencing, the enemy's batteries on York River.

4th. That the force to be left to cover Washington shall be such as to give an entire feeling of security for its safety from menace. (Unanimous.)

II. If the foregoing cannot be, the army should then be moved against the enemy, behind the Rappahannock, at the earliest possible moment, and the means for constructing bridges, repairing railroads and stocking them with materials sufficient for supplying the army, should at once be collected for both the Orange and Alexandria and Aquia and Richmond Railroads. (Unanimous.)

N. B. That with the forts on the right bank of the Potomac fully garrisoned, and those on the left bank occupied, a covering force, in front of the Virginia line of 25,000 men would suffice. Keyes, Heintzelman and McDowell. A total of 40,000 men for the defence of the city would suffice. (Sumner.)

To the plan, thus conditioned, the President offered no objections, simply reiterating the order to "leave Washington entirely secure." Having given this precautionary command, he appears to have assumed that Gen. McClellan would pay due obedience to it, and in his subsequent intercourse with him, prior to his departure from Washington, took it for granted that his own express and written order would be punctually and scrupulously obeyed.

It will be observed that in the opinions of the four Corps Commanders, as to the requisite force for the security of Washington, three of them were of the opinion that if all of the forts south of the Potomac, in front of Washington, were "fully garrisoned," and those north of the Potomac "occupied," with a "covering army of twenty-five thousand men" the capital would be secure. One of the four Generals (Sumner) expressed his opinion in a single sentence, that "a total of forty thousand men for the defence of the city would suffice."

In the interpretation of these opinions, it must necessarily be supposed that the three Generals who concurred in opinion, intended that all the fortifications around Washington should be "manned" or "occupied," and that, over and above this, there should be a distinct unit of force, capable of being moved, of twenty-five thousand men. As three of the Generals concurred in this opinion, the opinion of the fourth may be thrown out of view, although it is not certain whether his opinion was intended to apply to a movable force over and above the garrisons, or to include the garrisons in his estimate of forty thousand men.

It is evident that the opinion of the three agreeing Generals was for McClellan the regulating opinion, with which he was bound to comply in carrying out the order of the President.

Now it is remarkable that, in October when he contemplated a forward movement, he estimated the force necessary to be left in and about Washington, at thirty-five thousand men; and this, be it observed, when the proposed movement contemplated the presence of the main body of the army in front of the Capital, available in its protection and defence. If this force of thirty-five thousand men was deemed necessary by Gen. McClellan, as the proper garrison of Washington, when the whole army was expected to be engaged in front of the Capital, much more would this force be necessary when the proposed movement looked to the removal of the main body of the army to the Peninsula, far beyond the possibility of being immediately available *for the defence of Washington, should the* movements of the enemy endanger the Capital.

The conclusion is irresistible, therefore, that Gen. McClellan was bound by the President's order to leave, as the garrison of the forts around Washington, not less than thirty-five thousand men; and over and above this a movable unit of force, or, in other words, an army of twenty-five thousand men, without taking into consideration the troops necessary for the defence of Baltimore or Harper's Ferry, or the guards along the Potomac, both above and below Washington; for the garrisons necessary for these places were all estimated for separately in his report of October, 1861.

It is plain from this statement, the verity of which is matter of official record, that when Gen. McClellan received the order of the 8th of March, and had obtained the opinion of the four Generals, as just stated, *his first duty was to comply with the President's order as a condition prior to issuing any order himself in furtherance of his plan of a campaign on the Peninsula.* He should first have designated the troops necessary for the security of Washington, not according to his own individual judgment, but in conformity with the opinion of the four Generals, or of the three who concurred in opinion. His next point of duty was to consider whether his remaining force, after deducting the force so designated for the security of Washington, would be such as to justify him in undertaking a campaign by his proposed line; and if he thought it was not, *it was his plain duty to represent the case to the President before* giving any orders having in view his proposed *campaign.*

If Gen. McClellan had taken this course, which both candor and duty required, he would have been spared the painful position of being in the wrong in the conflict which ensued, consequent upon the necessity which his conduct had devolved upon the President, of making good his own orders, after Gen. McClellan left Washington for the Peninsula.

Gen. McClellan gave his own orders for the movement of his army, and the movement was commenced and partially executed—two of his corps having embarked—when Gen. McClellan himself, with his Staff, proceeded to the Peninsula; and it was not until *after* his departure that the President *became acquainted with the fact that, should* Gen. McClellan's orders be carried out, his own express orders would be disobeyed; that is, Washington, or the fortifications around it, would not be manned as required, in the opinion of the three Generals, nor would there be a covering army of twenty-five thousand men, as required by the same opinion. On the contrary, it was discovered that the amount of force left in and about Washington, and in front of it, at Warrenton and at other points, *fell short of twenty thousand men*, most of them being new troops, and though not disorganized, they were by no means organized, as was clearly set forth in official statements, and the force fell short numerically of that which he was required to leave by some forty thousand men!

If Gen. McClellan had made the full and fair report of all the transactions of this period which a decent respect for the truth of history demands, he would have inserted at this point the report of Gen. Wadsworth, Military Governor of Washington, on the strength and condition of the force left for the defence of the Capital—a document which was certainly accessible to him. As he has not done so, we will perform the duty for him.

Headquarters Military District of Washington, Washington, D. C., April 2, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following condensed report of the forces left under my command for the defence of Washington:

Infantry	15,335
Artillery	4,294
Cavalry (six companies only mounted)	848
Total	20,477
Deduct sick, &c.	1,455
Total fit for duty	19,022

I have no mounted light infantry under my command. * * * In regard to the character and efficiency of the troops under my command, I have to state that nearly all the force is new and imperfectly disciplined; that several of the regiments are in a very disorganized condition, &c. * * * *I deem it my duty to state that, looking at the numerical strength and character of the force under my command, it is, in my judgment, entirely inadequate to and unfit for the important duty to which it is assigned.* * * *

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
JAMES S. WADSWORTH,
Brig.-Gen. and Military Governor.
Hon. Secretary of War.

In the shuffling attempt which Gen. McClellan makes to explain away this matter, he essays to convey an erroneous impression of the amount of force left for the defence of Washington, by including in his numerical statement, under one aggregate, all of the troops at Baltimore, Harper's Ferry, and along the railroads, &c., as if all these troops, though actually needed as guards in their various positions, could be counted as portions of the force left for the defence of Washington, within the meaning of the three of his four Corps Commanders who gave their opinion that for the safety of Washington, there ought to be, over and above full garrisons in the forts, which Gen. McClellan himself had estimated in October at thirty-five thousand men, "a covering army of twenty-five thousand men." Besides the fact that, properly speaking, there was no such covering army, the actual garrisons in the forts amounted to only about ten thousand men, and these were mostly raw troops, uninstructed in the use of artillery, who had been placed in these forts to supply the places of the instructed garrisons which had been withdrawn by Gen. McClellan to make a part of his Peninsula army; so that, practically speaking, Gen. McClellan's orders for his movement on the Peninsula left Washington almost defenceless.

Not, as we have said, till after Gen. McClellan's departure, did the consequence of his disingenuous conduct, which left the Capital of the nation in a condition almost to be taken by a single *coup-de-main*, become apparent. It then became the President's imperative duty to take measures to secure the end which Gen. McClellan had so grossly neglected, and he did so in the following order:

Adjutant-General's Office, April 4, 1862.

By direction of the President, Gen. McDowell's army corps has been detached from the force under your immediate command, and the General is ordered to report to the Secretary of War. Letter by mail.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.
Gen. McClellan.

If the exposition already given has the force and the truth, and the force of truth which we think belong to it, it will have been made apparent that it was Gen. McClellan's own neglect of the command of the President, embodying the opinions of his Corps Commanders, that drew upon him the consequences, whatever they were, of the above order for the detention of McDowell's Corps—an order which was issued for no other reason but because Gen. McClellan had failed in his duty, and thereby, in the judgment of all men, the facts being known, was precluded from all right of comment upon the President's order, and he himself must be held responsible for whatever consequences resulted from that order.

We state this simply to establish the principle in the case; but we shall, in the sequel, demonstrate that the consequences of McDowell's detention were by no means as important as Gen. McClellan is disposed to allege, because, of the three divisions of McDowell's Corps, Franklin's was sent to him immediately, and McCall's in ample time to participate in the battles before Richmond; we shall demonstrate that, had McDowell's entire Corps been sent at the time that Franklin's division was forwarded, Gen. McClellan could have made no use of it, for reasons which will appear at the proper time; and we shall demonstrate that McDowell's force at Fredericksburgh was quite as useful to Gen. McClellan as it would have been if sent to him, since its presence threatening Richmond called off an equal portion of the enemy's force, which he would otherwise have had in his front.

Another point must here be explained, having some connection in Gen. McClellan's mind, as he attempts to show, with the action of the President in the detention of McDowell's Corps, and it is this: There was, among the troops in front of Washington, constituting a portion of the Army of the Potomac, a division of about eleven thousand men, under the command of Gen. Blenker. Shortly before the departure of Gen. McClellan for the Peninsula, the President had a personal interview with him, *in which he expressed his desire* to send that division to what was called the Mountain Department, in Middle Virginia, to the command of which Major-Gen. Fremont had been assigned. One object of the President, in making this assignment, was to strengthen Gen. Fremont, in order that he might penetrate the country in a southeasterly direction, and seize, destroy or control one of the principal railroads leading from the Southwest into Richmond, and thus break up one of the great thoroughfares through which Richmond received her supplies of men and means for carrying on the war. The President thought that the auspicious time for the accomplishment of such a purpose was at hand, looking to the employment which Gen. McClellan's movement would necessarily give to the rebel forces east of Richmond. But that General was opposed to the movement of that division, but finally acquiesced in it. In his allusion to this interview with the President, Gen. McClellan states that the President assured him no further reduction of his army destined for the Peninsula should be made; and he then refers to the order detaining McDowell's Corps as a violation of the express promise made by the President.

"The President," says he, "having promised, in an interview following his order of March 31, withdrawing Blenker's Division of 10,000 men from my command, that nothing of the sort should be repeated—that I might rest assured that the campaign should proceed, with no further deductions from the force upon which its operations had been planned, I may confess to having been shocked at this order," etc. "To me the blow was most discouraging. It frustrated all my plans for impending operations. It fell when I was too deeply committed to withdraw. It left me incapable of continuing operations which had been begun. It compelled the adoption of another—a different and less effective plan of campaign. It made rapid and brilliant operations impossible. It was a fatal error."

In this "fine frenzy" there is a sad want of ingenuous statement; for Gen. McClellan knew, he could not but have known, that the promise referred to must have been made by the President, *with the implied understanding that his own orders touching the security of Washington would be carried out.* The President placed too much reliance upon Gen. McClellan's sense of duty and propriety to intimate a doubt as to his faithful obedience to his very pointed and written orders, looking to the security of the Capital. Under these circumstances, Gen. McClellan had no right to appeal to the promise of the President, except in terms of humility for the attempt to practice a deception upon the high functionary who made it, whose relations to the Commander of the Army of the Potomac were necessarily of so confidential a character as to make the utmost candor on the part of the subordinate a duty of the first importance; for it cannot be expected of the Chief Magistrate of a great people to watch with jealous suspicion the chief officers in command of his armies, lest they should deal covertly with him in their execution of his proper orders. If an evasion of duty is an offence of the most shameful character in any subordinate toward his superior, utterly subversive of all discipline in an army, and destructive of its efficiency, much more is this a crime of the first magnitude in a general officer, on whose unity of action with the purposes of his superior the success of an army almost entirely depends.

II.

We now proceed to the consideration of the other condition, the fulfillment of which was, in the opinion of the Corps Commanders, an essential prior to any movement by the line of the Peninsula. It is in the following terms, to wit: "That the enemy's vessel, the *Merrimac*, can be neutralized." On this point the opinion of the Corps Commanders *was unanimous.*

To appreciate the importance of this opinion, it is necessary to bear in mind that the *Merrimac* was a formidable iron-clad steamer of frigate proportions, which had on the same day that the enemy effected the evacuation of Manassas (March 8) destroyed in the waters near Norfolk two first-class Federal frigates; and, but for the accidental arrival of the first monitor ever built, would, in all probability, have destroyed every American vessel in Hampton Roads, would have burned all of the vast storehouses and stores, then outside of Fortress Monroe, and might possibly have driven the garrison out of Fortress Monroe itself; and would then for a time have had control of the waters of Chesapeake Bay, in which all of Gen. McClellan's water transportation floated, upon which his whole army depended for supplies. Indeed we are not left to conjecture what that formidable naval engine *might* have done, for the written instructions given by the Confederate Navy Department to its Commander, show that this was precisely the mission which the *Merrimac* was designed to accomplish.

It is hardly conceivable how Gen. McClellan could disregard the warning of his four Generals on this point, and undertake his expedition in spite of the knowledge which he must himself have had of the power of the *Merrimac.* It is true that Gen. McClellan drew from Commodore Goldsborough a declaration that he could *neutralize the Merrimac.* But this opinion went no further, as Gen. McClellan ought to have known, than an assurance that, with the aid of the Monitor, and of his other naval vessels, he could prevent the *Merrimac* from leaving Elizabeth River, or, at all events, prevent her passing by Fortress Monroe into Chesapeake Bay.

But in order to do this, that is, in order to "neutralize" the *Merrimac*, Gen. McClellan must have known *that the power of Commodore Goldsborough was itself neutralized by the Merrimac;* so that it was impossible for the navy at Fortress Monroe to give Gen. McClellan any effectual aid, either on the James or York Rivers, the presence of the navy, as just intimated, being necessary to watch the *Merrimac.* It is important to understand fully this state of things, because Gen. McClellan complains, in his Report, of the want of assistance from the navy, when, in point of fact, he had no *right to count upon it*, and would have had no right even if his four Generals had not warned him of the dangerous power of the *Merrimac.* The navy was doing all it possibly could do in covering his water line of communications, and had no force left with which to perform any other work. This he ought to have known and no doubt he did know it, and hence we say his complaints on this head are not ingenuous. They are the resort and the after-thought of a defeated General, whose failure was due to himself; but who has sought in this so-called "Report" to throw the responsibility upon others.

That the *Merrimac* was ultimately "neutralized" indeed—that is, *destroyed*, is a fact which was in no sense due to Gen. McClellan's foresight, and it is a result which, had he had his own way, *never* would have been accomplished. So far as his personal plan was concerned it was an accident, and yet his ultimate safety and that of his whole army at Harrison's Landing *was absolutely dependent upon that accident.* Had she not been destroyed, Gen. McClellan could not have received a single ration for his army at Harrison's Landing, to say nothing of other supplies, and that, too, at a time when he was unable to obtain supplies in the country, and unable either to advance or retreat—the usual conditions under which an unconditional surrender becomes a necessary consequence.

The result of this reasoning is, we think, to show that not one of the conditions defined by the council of Corps Commanders as essentials, prior to the adoption of the Peninsula route, was complied with by Gen. McClellan. He neither left Washington secure, nor secured the neutralization of the *Merrimac*, nor secured the coöperation of the navy. In the absence of these requirements, his plain duty was the adoption of the other alternative agreed upon by the Corps Commanders in the following terms: "If the foregoing cannot be, *the army should then be moved against the enemy behind the Rappahannock at the earliest possible moment.*" But this Gen. McClellan did not do. He had *determined* to move the army to the Peninsula, and in doing so, he took upon himself the responsibility of all the results that grew out of his disobedience of orders, the penalty of which, according to the 9th article of war, is death, or such other punishment as a general court-martial may think proper to inflict. The only possible atonement for this would have been the achievement of some brilliant success. Gen. McClellan has not made it apparent that he achieved anything but a brilliant want of success.

—Mr. Greeley's forthcoming history of the war, entitled *The American Conflict*, is nearly ready for the press. The first volume will be published in May, bringing the history down to 1862. It is beautifully illustrated with accurate portraits of Union and rebel leaders, views of battles, &c. The first edition, now printing, is 12,000 copies. J. C. Derby, No. 642 Broadway, is the general agent for the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

THE CASE OF THE PETERHOFF.

Abstract of the Opinion of Judge Betts.

The Capture Lawful—The Character, Ownership and Destination of the Cargo.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. the Steamer Peterhoff and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the *Vanderbilt* on the 25th of February, 1863, just outside the harbor of St. Thomas. She had been previously stopped by the *Alabama*, another of our vessels, but not seized. She was first brought to Key West, and then here, where she was libeled. Capt. Jarman, her master, filed a claim to the vessel and cargo on behalf of the owners, whom he did not name, but who he averred were British subjects. The agent of the underwriters also filed a claim to both vessel and cargo. A claim was also filed by one of the passengers named Samuel J. Redgate, representing himself as "late of Texas, and lately a political refugee from that State, but more recently sojourning in Great Britain," and claiming to be "owner, agent and consignee of a large portion of the cargo, of the value of $375,000, or thereabouts." Another passenger George W. Almond, representing himself to be a resident of the City of London, and a British subject, filed a claim as owner, agent and consignee of another part of the cargo, worth about $150,000.

The witnesses examined in the cause were the master, three mates, two engineers, a steward, a fireman, a cook, and two seamen, and three passengers—Redgate, Almond and one Robert Bowden.

The cargo was discharged, opened and examined by order of the court. It was composed of merchandise of different descriptions.

There were seventy-two bills of lading of the cargo found on board. They were all drawn to order except one, which specified that the fifty-two packages covered by it were to be delivered to "Messrs. Burchard & Co., successors, Matamoras." Some of the bills were indorsed to Redgate, some to Almond, some to Bowden, and some to Capt. Jarman, and some were not indorsed.

The registry of the vessel showed her to be owned by Joseph Spence, of London. Her shipping articles stated her voyage to be "from London to Matamoras and any port or ports in the Gulf of Mexico and North and South America and the West Indies and back, to a final port of discharge in the United Kingdom, voyage not to exceed twelve months."

There were several important branches of the case.

THE DESTRUCTION OF PAPERS ON BOARD.

Capt. Jarman, the master of the steamer, when examined *in preparatorio*, testified that the Prize Commissioners had all the papers that were on board the vessel at her last clearing port; that none connected with the voyage, the ship or the cargo were destroyed; that he tore up some letters from his wife and father at the time of the capture; that none others were destroyed, to his knowledge, by any person; and that none were concealed, or in any way disposed of, to his knowledge. Bound, the mate, said that the ship had her usual papers, clearance, register, &c., all of which were on board when captured, and that none were destroyed or concealed in any way. Harris, the second mate, said that he did not know what papers were on board when she left London; and that he threw overboard, by order of the Captain, a square paper package, the contents of which he did not know, about the time of the capture, after the first boarding by the officers of the *Vanderbilt*, and before the prize crew took possession, he thinks, but he cannot say precisely at what time. He says: "This paper package was handed me by the Captain, or he told me to get it out of the cabin, which I did. While I had it in my possession, I handed it to Campbell, or some other seaman, and told him to hold it while I was busy, and he did. He afterward gave it back to me, and I then threw it overboard. I told the seaman who held it, that in case a boat from the *Vanderbilt* came alongside, not to let it be seen. The Captain told me not to let any one see it. The Captain had given me this same paper parcel once before, at the time the *Alabama* stopped us before we were boarded by the *Alabama*. He told me, at that time, to keep this parcel and throw it overboard, if he told me to; or, if he made a sign to me, then to throw it over. And I did not throw it overboard, then, I gave it back to the Captain. The *Alabama* was a United States war-steamer of some kind, which boarded us before we went into St. Thomas, on the same day that we went into St. Thomas. I think this was 4 or 5 days before we were captured." Tregidgo, the third mate, says: "I don't know what papers were on board of the steamer when she sailed, except the English mail for Matamoras. *When we were first boarded by the Alabama*, going into St. Thomas, the Captain sent for the second officer, and gave him a packet, with instructions to keep it in the forepart of the ship, and if he, the Captain, made him a sign, he was to throw the package overboard, and if the boarding officer was between the Captain and second officer, so that a sign could not be made, he was to use his own discretion. On the boarding officer returning to the *Alabama*, the packet was taken aft to the Captain. On being first boarded from the *Vanderbilt*, exactly the same proceedings were carried out, and the packet was again returned to the Captain. On the Captain perceiving the officer again coming from the *Vanderbilt*, he gave me the packet, and told me to keep out of the way with it. He then said, 'Never mind, fetch the second officer;' and the packet was again given to him—the second officer, Mr. Harris. On the Captain observing a prize crew coming from the *Vanderbilt*, he called the second officer aft, and, after sending for Mr. Mohl, one of the passengers, to witness the necessity of throwing the packet overboard, he then ordered the second officer to throw it overboard from a part of the ship where it would not be observed from the *Vanderbilt*, which he did. While the packet was in the fore part of the vessel, a man named Campbell had it, concealing it. I do not know what the packet contained. I heard the Captain speak of it as containing dispatches. He called it dispatches. There were some written papers sent to the stoker to be burned. They were burned by George Duffy, fireman. The packet was sewed up in canvas, and weighted with lead, so that it would sink. Mr. Mohl appeared very much depressed at the necessity of throwing over the packet.

I have been a midshipman in the British navy, and am accustomed to seeing the form in which dispatches are made up. The packet thrown overboard was put up in the same manner. There was no mark upon it. The ends were loaded with a heavy weight of lead at each end. The first time that I ever saw it, or knew it was on board the ship, was when the *Alabama* boarded us. I then saw it, and saw at once that it was a packet of dispatches. Almond, a passenger, says—'I don't know what papers were on board the vessel when she left St. Thomas. The same day we arrived at St. Thomas, Capt. Jarman ordered a package to be destroyed. It was in the charge of Mr. Mohl, a passenger. He gave it up, at the Captain's request, to be destroyed. I suppose it was destroyed. I don't know for what reason it was so destroyed. I don't know what the package contained. We were in sight of St. Thomas at the time. I don't remember whether or not it was destroyed before or after we were hailed by the United States steamer *Alabama*. We were hailed by that vessel the morning of the day we reached St. Thomas. We entered about 10½ o'clock in the morning. The package was very small. I never saw it but once, and then it was in Mr. Mohl's possession. I never knew what it contained. It was destroyed because Mr. Mohl objected to its being opened. At Falmouth, Capt. Jarman said we must deliver up any and all sealed packages, as he should not carry any. Mr. Mohl had the one in question, but did not give it up at the time, and it was not given up until the morning of the day of our arrival at St. Thomas, when it was destroyed, as I have above stated. Nothing else was destroyed or concealed to my knowledge." Murphy, assistant engineer, says that he was told by the second steward that there were some papers destroyed by one of the stokers, named George Duffy; that some were thrown overboard by the second mate; and that the first steward, Webber, knew of the fact. Webber says: "I heard several of the crew say that some papers had been thrown overboard by Mr. Harris, the second mate, just before the *Alabama* boarded us. I saw some newspapers burned by Duffy, a fireman. They belonged to a passenger, named Mohl, who gave them to me to be burned, and I gave them to Duffy, and told him to burn them. I don't know why he wanted them burned. I saw the packet that Mr. Harris was said to have thrown overboard. It looked like a brown paper parcel. I did not see him throw it over." After the *Peterhoff* had been boarded by either the *Alabama* or the *Vanderbilt*, the Captain gave me a small package of papers on blue foolscap sheets, about two sheets, and told me that if he was taken out of the ship, I must tear them up and destroy them. But I handed them back to him some hours after without destroying them. Duffy, a fireman, says: "The steward of the ship gave me a package of papers, or something that was printed. It looked like a book that had been 'tossed from a great many hands.' He told me to burn it, which I did. I don't know the steward's name, nor the contents of the package or book which I burned, nor anything about it, except what I have stated. This was about the time the *Vanderbilt* captured us. I cannot say exactly whether it was before or after the capture. We were outside of the harbor of St. Thomas, after we had been in. I was down in the engine-room, and, as I came up on deck, the steward gave me this package, and told me to burn it. He did not say why, nor who it belonged to, nor anything more than to burn it." Reed, a seaman, says: "When we first saw the United States steamer, the *Alabama*, [illegible] boarded us on the 20th day of February, before we went into St. Thomas, the Captain sent Mr. Harris, the second officer, forward with a box of papers, which papers I saw the Captain put into the box, and he told Mr. Harris to put something into the box to

...[illegible] it, but, on the raising of his finger, to let it go overboard, (the box and papers, I mean;) but, as the officer did not search the ship, he took the box back again and gave it to the Captain. When we sighted the Vanderbilt, the Captain again told Mr. Harris, the second officer, to take the box forward again and be sure to put something into it to sink it; and, after the first boat which boarded us from the *Vanderbilt* was returning to the *Vanderbilt*, the Captain told Mr. Harris that if the boat from the *Vanderbilt* returned again to our ship then to throw the box overboard, which Mr. Harris did. I saw it go overboard myself. He then sent the steward, Thomas Webber, with another bundle of papers, to George Duffy, the fireman, to be put into the furnace, which was done; and, when the steward returned, the Captain gave him two papers to hide, and, in case the Captain was taken out of the ship, then the steward was told to destroy them, and he made a motion with his fingers as if to tear them. This was in the pantry, and I was alongside of the steward at the time, and the Captain was opposite to both of us. I do not know whether the steward did destroy them or not." Campbell says, "The second mate gave me a sealed parcel, wrapped in brown paper; he told me to take care of it, and, if I was signaled by either himself or the Captain, I was to let them drop overboard; I was in the forward part of the ship; the boarding officer was at that time on board from the United States steamer *Alabama*; after the officer left, I gave the parcel back to the second mate; afterward, when the prize crew came off from the *Vanderbilt*, I saw the second mate give the same parcel to the Captain of the *Peterhoff*, and I saw the Captain drop them overboard from the starboard gangway; the package was heavy; I do not know what was in it."

After the proofs were filed in court and opened, Capt. Jarman made an affidavit concerning the matter, and on application of the claimant was further examined in reference to it. He then testified as follows: When the passengers engaged their passage, they were distinctly told that they would not be allowed to carry any letters, papers or dispatches in the ship. This was clearly understood. Before leaving Falmouth I received a telegram from J. Spence, Esq., the owner of the ship, instructing me to question the passengers as to whether they had any documents in their possession. I immediately called them together, and advised them as to my owner's instructions, and they, one and all, in the presence of each other and in the presence of Mr. Mohl, a passenger, and another passenger who left the ship at Falmouth, then declared that they had nothing in their possession of such description. The next day the last named passenger came to me and said he had made up his mind to return to London, intending to go out to Mexico by the West India mail-packet. This passenger's name was Beebe, or Bosby, and he left me the same day, and went on shore at Falmouth. After the ship left *Falmouth*, Mr. Mohl, the passenger above-named, came to me, and stated he had a small packet of white powder—patent white powder he called it—in which he and some of his friends were interested. I said, 'You had better deliver it up to me, for it is a dangerous article to have on board.' He gave it up to me, and I locked it up in my stateroom. Nothing more was thought of this until we approached St. Thomas, excepting that I asked of him why he had not mentioned this before leaving Falmouth. He replied, as it was neither papers or writings of any kind, he did not think it requisite. When the United States steamship *Alabama* approached us, I called Mr. Mohl, and told him I did not like having this packet of powder on board, and that, if the ship was likely to be searched, it must either be opened or destroyed, and then gave it in charge of one of my officers—the second officer, Mr. Harris—with orders to destroy the package, if I instructed him. I told him, in that case, to throw it overboard. Not being examined by the *Alabama*, it was not then destroyed. After leaving St. Thomas, we were boarded by a boat from the *Vanderbilt*. This boat left the ship, ordering me to remain until they returned. I then called on Mr. Mohl again, and requested him to let me see the contents of the package. To this he objected, saying it was a patent, and could not be seen by any one but himself and friends. So I ordered it to be thrown overboard, fearing it might jeopardize the ship in some way, and it was accordingly thrown overboard. I believe it to have been white powder as stated by Mr. Mohl, and had no reason to believe otherwise, and do not think any one knew the contents of this packet but this same Mr. Mohl. I do not now believe that it was anything but white powder, as above stated. After the *Vanderbilt's* boat left the ship, I ordered Mr. Harris to throw this package overboard from the gangway. This was after the first boat of the *Vanderbilt* left us and before her boat came the second time, and after Mr. Mohl refused to let me see the contents."

The above is all the important testimony on this point. And on this the court says:

There are many things about this statement of Capt. Jarman which are utterly incredible, and his whole statement is full of inconsistencies. He says that he had told all the passengers, before leaving Falmouth, that they would not be allowed to carry any documents, and that they all declared that they had none; that, after they left *Falmouth*, Mohl, a passenger, came to him and said that he had a small packet of patent white powder; that he, Capt. Jarman, said to Mohl that he had better deliver it up to him, for it was a dangerous article to have on board, and that Mohl then gave it to him, and he locked it up in his state-room. Why it was thought to be a dangerous article is not stated. If it were really thought by Capt. Jarman to have been a dangerous article to have on board, he certainly would have thrown it overboard immediately, instead of locking it up in his state-room. He then says, that nothing more was thought of it until they approached St. Thomas; that when the *Alabama* approached them, he called Mohl and told him that he did not like having the packet of powder on board, and that, if the ship was likely to be searched, it must either be opened or destroyed; that he then gave it in charge of Harris, the second officer, with orders to throw it overboard, if directed by him; and that it was not then destroyed because the vessel was not examined by the *Alabama*. He gives no reason for the obvious connection between the approach of the *Alabama*, and his disinclination to having the package on board; or between a search of his vessel by the *Alabama*, and his desire to throw overboard the package; or between the departure of the *Alabama* without examining the *Peterhoff*, and his resolution not to destroy the package. If it were dangerous to have the package on board for any other reason, except that it contained what could not be submitted to the inspection of the officers of the *Alabama*, it would have been dangerous to have it on board during the entire voyage to St. Thomas, and as well after the departure of the *Alabama* as before her approach. The whole transaction clearly shows that the only danger connected with the package was the danger of having it examined by the officers of a United States vessel. And what possible danger could there be in having it so examined, unless it contained evidence of some unlawful transactions? Capt. Jarman *then says, that after a boat from the Vanderbilt had* boarded the *Peterhoff*, and had left her again, ordering her to remain stationary, he called Mr. Mohl, and requested him to let him see the contents of the package; that Mohl objected to this, saying that it was a patent, and could not be seen by any one but himself and friends; and that so he, the Captain, ordered it to be thrown overboard, fearing that it might jeopardize the ship in some way, and it was accordingly thrown overboard. The approach or presence of a cruiser of the United States seems to have been the only cause sufficiently powerful to draw attention to the danger of having this package on board, and it seems to have been an adequate cause to that end. Capt. Jarman does not state how, according to his fear, the package might jeopardize the ship. How could it jeopardize the ship, at the moment when the boat was expected back from the *Vanderbilt* with a prize crew, unless it was that a search of the vessel, and an examination of the contents of the package, would have disclosed evidence which would have warranted the seizure and condemnation of the ship. Capt. Jarman says that he believes the contents of the package to have been white powder, as stated by Mohl; and that he does not think that any one knew the contents of the package but Mohl. But Capt. Jarman has no warrant manifestly for any belief as to what were the contents of the package, except what Mohl told him. Tregidge says, that Mohl told him he resided in Texas, and Reed says, that when they were boarded by the *Alabama*, Mohl burned some note paper with a "Confederate flag" upon it. Under these circumstances, it would hardly be safe to rely upon hearsay evidence, derived only from Mr. Mohl, as to the contents of the package. This entire story, as to the contents of the package being white powder, is unworthy of belief.

The evidence is entirely satisfactory that papers on board the *Peterhoff* were destroyed at the time of her capture—some by being burned, and some by being thrown overboard. Those that were thrown overboard were so disposed of by the direct orders of Capt. Jarman at the time, and all the circumstances of the case are such as to warrant the conclusion that the papers so thrown overboard must have contained matter in relation to the *Peterhoff* and her cargo, which it was important should be concealed from the knowledge of the officers of the United States cruiser. To the destruction of those papers Capt. Jarman added, in the first place, the false assertion, in his first answer to the twentieth interrogatory, that no papers were destroyed or disposed of at the time of the capture, except some letters from his wife and father, which he tore up. Then, after he had heard, as he himself says in his answer to the first special interrogatory on his reexamination, that it had been testified that some papers had been thrown overboard, he came forward with the story that the package thrown overboard contained white powder. It is sufficient to say that this story cannot be believed. Capt. Jarman does not pretend that any one but Mohl knew anything about the contents of the package, and the story as to the white powder is not supported by a particle of testimony from any of the other witnesses. Almond speaks of the package, and says that Mohl gave it up to be destroyed at Capt. Jarman's request, and that Capt. Jarman ordered it to be destroyed, because Mohl objected to its being opened, and that he himself never knew what it contained. Although Almond was made aware of all these facts at the time, yet he does not pretend to have heard from Mohl, or from Capt. Jarman, the story that the package contained a patented white powder.

The entire conduct of Capt. Jarman, in throwing overboard this package, and in denying the destruction of any papers, and in then inventing this absurd tale, is open to the most severe criticism. The rule of law on this subject is well settled. The spoliation of papers on board of a neutral vessel, when overhauled by a belligerent cruiser, is, of itself, a strong circumstance of suspicion. (1 Kent's Commentaries, 157.) "It is certain," says Sir William Scott, in *The Hunter*, (1 Dodson, 480, 486,) "that by the law of every Maritime Court of Europe, spoliation of papers not only excludes further proof, but does, *per se*, infer condemnation, founding a presumption, *juris et de jure*, that it was done for the purpose of fraudulently suppressing evidence, which, if produced, would lead to the same result; and this surely not without reason, although the lenity of our code has not adopted the rule in its full rigor, but has modified it to this extent, that, if all other circumstances are clear, this circumstance alone shall not be damnatory, particularly if the act was done by a person who has interests of his own that might be benefited by the commission of this injurious act. But, though it does not found an absolute presumption, *juris et de jure*, it only stops short of that, for it certainly generates a most unfavorable presumption. A case that escapes with such a brand upon it is only saved so as by fire. There must be that overwhelming proof, arising from the concurrence of every other circumstance in its favor, that forces conviction of its truth, in spite of the powerful impression which such an act makes to its entire reprobation." But, although, both in England and in the United States, spoliation of papers is not held to furnish of itself sufficient ground for condemnation, but to be a circumstance open to explanation, (The Hunter, 1 Dodson, 480; The Pizarro, 2 Wheaton, 227,) yet, if the explanation be not prompt or frank, or be weak and futile, if the fact labors under heavy suspicion, or if there be a vehement presumption of bad faith or gross prevarication, it is ground for the denial of further proof, and condemnation ensues from defects in the evidence, which the party is not permitted to supply. (1 Kent's Commentaries, 158; The Pizarro, 2 Wheaton, 227; Bernardi v. Motteaux, Doug., 581, 586, 585.) In Mosley on Contraband of War, (page 95,) it is laid down that however regular the papers of a vessel, and however well documented the ownership of the property, if, from the examination of the master, his prevarication and suppression of evidence, and manifest falsehood as to some points, and if, from the known character of the owners and agents of the vessel, as connected with contraband trade, there be fair reason to doubt them, they will be disregarded. In the case of *The Two Brothers* (1 Ch. Rob., 131,) the master had burned some letters before capture, which he said were only private letters. Sir William Scott, in commenting upon that circumstance, (p. 133,) says: "No rule can be better known than that neutral masters are not at liberty to destroy papers; or, if they do, they will not be permitted to explain away such a suppression by saying 'they were only private letters.' In all cases it must be considered as proof of *mala fides*; and, where that appears, it is an universal rule to presume the worst against those who are convicted of it. It will always be supposed that such letters relate to the ship or cargo, and that it was of material consequence to some interests that they should be destroyed." Sir William Scott also commented, in that case, upon the circumstance, that the fact of the destruction of the letters did not come out on the master's deposition with frankness, but was added afterwards, when the circumstance had been disclosed by another witness, and he based his decision in the case very much upon his conclusion, that the master was in a great measure discredited from the whole complexion of the case. In the case of *The Rosalie and Betty*, (2 Ch. Rob., 343, 352,) Sir William Scott says: "What has been the conduct of the master? It is said, and truly said, that in various parts of his evidence he is a gross falsifier, so as effectually to discredit his own testimony. But will this stop here? I apprehend not. It goes much further, and extends to the character of his employer; for, where a master prevaricates so grossly as this man does, I cannot suppose that he would be a voluntary falsifier, or that, without an interest, or without instruction or subornation, he would lead himself into such a labyrinth of fraud. I cannot help thinking that the conduct of this master has been such as will reasonably affect the credit and the property of his employers." In the case of *The Rising Sun* (2 Ch. Rob., 104, 106,) Sir William Scott says: "Spoliation is not alone, in our Courts of Admiralty, a cause of condemnation; but, if other circumstances occur to raise suspicion, it is not much to say of a spoliation of papers, that the person guilty of that act shall not have the aid of the court, or be permitted to give further proof, if further proof is necessary."

The proof being satisfactory that papers on board of the *Peterhoff* were destroyed by the orders of Capt. Jarman, and such destruction not having been satisfactorily explained, but having been attempted to be explained by a resort to an absurd and manifestly fabricated story, the inference which the court must draw from the destruction of the papers is, that if produced, they would have furnished proof of the unlawful character of the voyage of the *Peterhoff*, and that she was carrying contraband articles, destined to be delivered in the enemy's country, by transshipment from her at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

2.—AS TO OWNERSHIP OF THE CARGO.

The underwriters claimed both vessel and cargo as abandoned to them.

Redgate, one of the passengers, claimed cargo to the amount of $175,000, as "owner, agent and consignee." He was a citizen of the United States residing in Texas when the war broke out. He testified that he had opposed secession there until he was driven out of the State, when he went to Matamoras, and his family followed him. He owned some of the cargo himself and for some of it he was agent for Bowden, another passenger. Almond, another passenger, claimed a large portion of the cargo. Part of it appeared also to have been shipped by J. Spence, the owner of the vessel, and by the firm of Pile, Spence & Co., of which he was a member.

And the court held that the claim by the underwriters admits the lawfulness of the capture, and of the condemnation, for without a lawful capture there could be no condemnation and no loss.

That Redgate must be regarded as a citizen of the enemy's country; that as such he cannot appear as claimant in the court; and that all the cargo which was owned by him or was in his custody and charge for the time being is confiscated as enemy's property.

3.—AS TO CONTRABAND CARGO.

There were on board the vessel the following articles: 14,450 pairs of Blucher boots, 160 pairs of long artillery boots, 3,500 pairs of gray army blankets, 20 sets of artillery harness for 4 horses, and their accompaniment of halters and halter chains, several saddles, bridles and saddle cloths, waist belts and ball bags, and 905 coils of rope weighing about 25 tons. These articles were distributed throughout the various shipments. One portion of the cargo was consigned by bills of lading to the Captain, and other portions to Bowden, Redgate & Almond, and in each of the portions so consigned were portions of these articles. Some of the bills of lading were indorsed in blank. In them the owner of the vessel was named as the shipper, and among them also were some of these articles.

And the court held that these articles were all contraband of war provided their destination was to the *country of the rebels; that all the claimants of the* vessel and cargo consequently had on board contraband articles, and therefore not only the contraband articles, but the other articles on board belonging to or represented by them were also subject to lawful capture.

4.—AS TO THE DESTINATION OF THE CARGO.

The ostensible destination of the vessel was from London to Matamoras, where she was to deliver her cargo in neutral waters at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The vessel herself could not go up the river to Matamoras, and it was agreed that the cargo should be delivered in lighters.

The only testimony contained in the evidence of the witnesses, as to the destination of the cargo, other than what results by implication from their averments that the vessel was bound to Matamoras, is in the evidence of Tregidge, the third mate, who says that he heard Heyck, one of the passengers, say that the cargo was to go across the river from Matamoras into Texas.

The register, shipping articles, invoices, bills of lading and the clearance, all of them appeared fair on their face. There was no letter of instructions to the Captain found on board, nor any letters to any consignee. There were no invoices of the artillery harness found on board, or of some bunkles, bagging and drugs consigned Burchard & Co., Matamoras. The manifest specified that all the goods were consigned to order except those to Burchard & Co. It contained no description of the character of the merchandise, but spoke of them as so many boxes, bales, cases, coils, &c. In one case the word "rope," which had been written after the word coils, was carefully erased. The title page of the log-book stated that it was a log-book containing the proceedings on board the *S. S. Peterhoff*, from the port of London to Matamoras, commanded by Capt. S. Jarman, R. N. R., commencing ——, ending ——, kept by H. Bound." But the first voyage in the logbook was one from Liverpool to London, and the log appears to have been then kept by one Hugh Ewing. Bound did not join the vessel till she was at London, and continued to keep the log till after she arrived at Key West, twelve days after her capture. When the title page was written does not appear, and aside from the title page there was not a word in the logbook, either in the heading of any page or in the body of the entries, to show whither she was bound, nor was Matamoras or the Rio Grande anywhere mentioned in the log.

Correspondence was found on board clearly indicating that the vessel was to bring home a cargo of cotton, and she carried out as part of her cargo what was described in the invoice as a "hydraulic press," but which was a cotton press, owned by Pile, Spence & Co., or by Joseph Spence, the owner of the vessel. There was also found covered by one of the bills of lading 300 pairs of "negro brogans."

And the court held that if a hostile destination can be assigned to one portion of the cargo, and that a portion which was under the charge of Capt. Jarman, Redgate, Almond & Bowden, a like destination can properly be assigned to all the cargo, as it was all under their charge; that the character and quantity of the articles composing the cargo were such as to show that it had very little adaptation to the Mexican market, or to the small port of Matamoras, so far as any legitimate use or sale or consumption of it in Mexico was concerned. It was admirably adapted in every particular to the market of the enemy, and large quantities of the articles were those for which there was a very urgent demand to supply the pressing wants of the enemy. A large portion of it was military clothing. There were ninety-five casks of horse-shoes, of large size, suitable for the cavalry service of the rebels, but not for any such existing service in Mexico; there were anvils and bellows, such as accompany army forges, and large amounts of drugs.

That there was no army or navy in Mexico at or near Matamoras, to be supplied with these articles.

That the cotton-press would be useful in Texas, but not in Mexico, where cotton is not raised; and the "negro brogans" would also be useful in Texas, where a negro population exists, and not in Mexico, where it does not.

That the inference from the destruction of the papers by Capt. Jarman, and the fabrication of an absurd story to account for it, warrants the inference that if produced they would have furnished proof of the unlawful destination of the vessel.

That the erasure of the word "rope" from the manifest indicates the same thing, because if it had been in good faith destined for Matamoras a disclosure in the manifest that contraband articles would have done no harm, because that commerce would have been lawful.

That the suppression in the manifest, which is a most important paper to be carried by a vessel in time of war, in reference to her cargo, especially when she is near the country of a belligerent, of all facts tending to show what articles on board were designed and adapted for army and navy purposes, cannot be looked upon in any other light than as a confession that those articles were destined to be delivered in the enemy's country and for the enemy's use.

That the bills of lading found on board indicate the same thing. Only one of them contains the name of any consignee. They entirely fail to disclose the truth as to the contraband articles found on board.

That among the passengers also were three residents of Texas, one of them, Redgate, being a claimant of part of the cargo.

That on all the proofs in the case, the actual hostile destination of the cargo must be considered as established.

5.—THE MAIL ON BOARD.

There was on board the vessel a British mail bag, which was by the court, on application of the District Attorney, ordered to be given up unopened for surrender to the British authorities. Various arguments were urged upon the court based upon this surrender and the acquiescence of the claimants in it.

But the Court held that no speculation as to the contents of the mail-bag could be properly indulged in, conducing to support the prosecution.

6.—DESTINATION OF THE VESSEL.

The ostensible destination of the vessel was to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The bills of lading all contained a stipulation that the goods were to be taken from the vessel in lighters, and the court says that after the lighters had crossed the bar, and ascended the Rio Grande, which is the dividing line between the country of the enemy and Mexico, their freight might as well and as securely be delivered in the enemy's country, on the left bank, as in the Mexican territory, on the right bank; and any transit of the goods through Matamoras, on their way to Texas, could not deprive the goods of the destination to the enemy's country, originally intended for and impressed upon them. If a pretended neutral commerce of this character, enjoying such facilities for the introduction of contraband goods into the enemy's country, can be carried on without interference, and if the ostensible destination of a vessel, on her papers, to neutral waters at the mouth of the Rio Grande, be sufficient, even when attended by all the circumstances which appear in evidence in this case, in respect to the vessel and her cargo, to exempt both from seizure and condemnation, a very wide door will have been opened for the practice of fraud upon the belligerent rights of the United States; and the commerce of neutrals with the enemy, in supplying them with contraband articles, can go on in safety to an unlimited extent.

The court also refers to the case of the *Eolden Rust* (6 ch. Rob. 93) in which contraband goods were on board a vessel bound to Corunna, which was a lawful port, while Ferrol, an unlawful port, was in the same bay, and so situated as to render it impossible to prevent supplies from going to Ferrol if they were allowed to enter the bay unmolested, under an assertive destination to Corunna, and the goods accordingly were forfeited. The same principle was also applied in the case of the *Maria*, (5 ch. Rob. 201.)

And the court holds that these principles, if applied to the case of the *Peterhoff*, would justify the condemnation of the cargo; but that the necessities of the case do not demand a decision on those points.

7.—CONDEMNATION OF THE VESSEL.

Joseph Spence, the owner of the vessel, himself shipped on board the vessel contraband articles. And where a vessel belongs to the owner of contraband goods on board her, or where there are circumstances of fraud as to the papers, or the destination of the vessel or the cargo, the vessel herself will be condemned.

Moreover, Capt. Jarman was appointed master by Spence, and he is to be held responsible for his acts; and the court can come to no other conclusion in this case, than that the acts of Capt. Jarman, in signing bills of lading of the character of those in the present case, and in sailing with a manifest giving no adequate information as to the contraband goods on board, and in causing the destruction of papers, and in fabricating the absurd story about the white powder, and, in addition, in testifying that the vessel, the whole of whose cargo, except the cases directed to Burchard & Co., was, as he says, consigned by Almond, Redgate, Bowden and himself, had no goods on board which he considers contraband of war, and in averring his inability to specify the contents of his cargo, when he himself was the indorsee of bills of lading covering contraband articles, must be regarded as evidence that he entered upon a systematic course of concealment of the real character of the contraband articles on board, so as to subject the vessel to condemnation as the result of such fraud, when, under other circumstances, she might go free, even though her cargo were confiscated. (Mosley on Contraband of War, 97, 98.) A master is, in time of war, bound to know the contents of his cargo, and cannot be permitted to aver his ignorance of the contents of contraband packages on board of his vessel. (The Oster Risoer, 4 Ch. Rob., 199.)

The capture of the *Peterhoff* on the high seas, at the place of her capture, was lawful. From the moment a vessel, having on board contraband articles, which have a destination to the enemy's country, leaves her port of departure, she may be legally captured; and it is not necessary to wait until the goods are actually endeavoring to enter the enemy's country, the penalty attaching the moment the illegal transportation commences. (Halleck on International Law, chap. 24, section 7, page 573; 3 Wheaton's International Law, 219; 1 Duer on Insurance, 660, sec. 7; The Imina, 3 Ch. Rob., 167; The Trende Sostre, 6 Ch. Rob., 390, note; The Columbia, 1 Ch. Rob., 154; The Neptunus, 3 Ch. Rob. 110.)

The vessel and cargo are, both of them, condemned.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 18, 1864.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, March 18—P. M.

The price of Gold was firmer than yesterday in the forenoon, and sales were made at the early Board of the Stock Exchange at 163 ⅌ cent. As Bills on London, for Saturday's steamer, failed to respond to this rate, the bidding fell off to 162@162¼ ⅌ cent.; Exchange on London 176½@177 ⅌ cent.

The supply of Money is easy to the best Stock Exchange borrowers at 6 ⅌ cent., and there is a very free disposition on the part of the Banks and Private Banking firms to place their balances at this rate with first-class firms and on choice collateral. Exceptions are made at 5 ⅌ cent. on United States stocks, while as much as 7 ⅌ cent. is had on the hypothecation of some of the speculative Shares dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

The discount on prime Merchant paper of short date is 5@6 ⅌ cent. The demand for this class of bills is rather ahead of the supply, both at Bank and from private lenders.

The market for United States Stocks is again on the advance, and 110 ⅌ cent. was paid to-day for the 5-20 years' Bonds, and 112½ ⅌ cent. for the Bonds of 1881. Treasury Certificates are steady at 99½ ⅌ cent.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange received a new impulse this forenoon from the increased orders which appeared at the early Board to buy New-York Central, Erie and Michigan Southern, and the firmness in the bidding on nearly all other descriptions. The miscellaneous fancies were also in request, and before the Second Board convened the excitement on the street was quite general at advancing prices. At the Second Board the market was further excited by some heavy purchases of Erie at 125½ per cent., a single bid for 10,000 shares at this figure being supplied by a leading broker, whose principals were buyers a few days ago at 120@122 per cent. This transaction staggered the market on Erie for a few minutes, but subsequent sales were made at 126@126½@125¾@125½@125¾ per cent. The advance in Michigan Southern since yesterday was 8 per cent. The upward movement on the part of the *Bulls* in the stock was vigorous and rapid, and the sales not so heavy in amount as the rise would seem to tempt. Hudson River touched 160 ⅌ cent., and New-York Central sympathizing, for the first time, in a week or two, with the remainder of the New-York Roads, rose to 141@141½ ⅌ cent. as against 137¾ yesterday. The Western Road Shares were generally firm, and the Certificates of the Ohio and Mississippi Road 2@3 ⅌ cent. above the large rise of last night, with sales of nearly a million of dollars, or one-twelfth of the common Stock represented by these Certificates.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with the same hour yesterday, after a day of extreme excitement and activity. The market for the Railways left off firm; Erie 126½ ⅌ cent. on the Street, the highest price ever before obtained by the Stock. The excitement continued in Michigan Southern:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	161¾	162¾	Mich. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 6s, 1881	112¾	113	Mich Southern	109½	117¼
N. Y. Central	137¾	140	Mich Guarant'd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	125½	Illinois Cen.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Preferred	109	108¾	Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]	131¾
Pacific Mail	228	232	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]	Galena	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading	141¾	[illegible]
Trans. Cer. new	[illegible]	[illegible]	Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cum'land Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwest	[illegible]	64	Mariposa	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following bids were made to-day for the old City Bank shares:

Manhattan	139	Commerce	108
Merchants'	109	American Exchange	115
Mechanics'	[illegible]	Bank of the Republic	109
America	135	Bank of N. America	109
Phoenix	104	Hanover	108
Tradesmen's	114	Irving	[illegible]
Butchers' & Drovers'	[illegible]	Metropolitan	115½
National	107½	Nassau	109
Merchants' Ex.	103	Continental	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	150	St. Nicholas	101
State of New-York	[illegible]		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The further subscriptions to the two-years legal tender notes having been suspended by order of the Treasury Department, an afternoon paper, ever anxious to cavil at the financial action of the Government, remarks that it is not "understood that the main issues are in one-year notes." Of course it is not so understood, nor is there the slightest reason why it should be. The proportion of the interest-bearing legal tender notes is as follows:

Two-year Notes	$115,581,000
One-year Notes	14,000,000
Total	$130,181,000

The issue of the two-year notes has been suspended because subscriptions will be opened in a few days to the Ten-Forty-years Gold-bearing Funded Stock, coupon or registered at par.

A New-York County 6 ⅌ cent. Loan for $200,000 is advertised on another part of this paper. It is to pay riot damages of last July. The bids for the Loan will be opened on Monday next.

We learn that the contribution of the Public Stock Board to the Recruiting Fund of Gen. HANCOCK's Corps amounts to the handsome sum of $7,650; almost the same as the contribution at the regular Stock Exchange Board, making over $15,000 from the stock people in William-street.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Total Receipts, $1,325,406 93, including for Customs, $331,000; Payments, $1,004,928 84; Balance, $39,516,845 92.

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending March 17, were $2,060,630 against $1,700,761, same week last year, and $802,022 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,263	$575,2[illegible]	743	$286,177	346	$130,0[illegible]
Mf. of Cot'n	796	238,019	215	60,583	136	57,[illegible]
Mf. of Silk	440	437,548	31	53,665	68	79,2[illegible]
Mf. of Flax	600	160,023	420	86,6[illegible]	211	56,320
Miscellan's	904	132,344	183	30,448	29	10,689
Total	2,[illegible]	$1,542,663	1,601	$517,967	940	$315,797
		517,967				1,542,[illegible]
Total entered		$2,060,630		Total marketed		$1,[illegible]

Pork and Beef Packing in Chicago, 1863-'64.

The following table will show the receipts of Hogs at Chicago for the past six years, from November 1 to March 12:

Date.	Dressed.	Live.
1858–'59	73,385	1[illegible]
1859–'60	92,454	123,013
1860–'61	139,485	206,842
1861–'62	169,[illegible]	[illegible]
1862–'63	325,518	806,941
1863–'64	260,774	6[illegible]

The following table shows the total number of Hogs packed in Chicago during the past twelve seasons:

Season.	Hogs.	Season.	Hogs.
1852-53	48,157	1858-59	185,000
1853-54	52,849	1859-60	1[illegible]
1854-55	73,694	1860-61	231,335
1855-56	80,380	1861-62	514,118
1856-57	74,000	1862-63	970,2[illegible]
1857-58	99,262	1863-64	904,659

The average weight of hogs is 20 lbs. less than last year. The yield of lard ⅌ hog 34 lbs., being 3½ lbs. less than last season. The product for this season is as follows:

Mess Pork, bbls	81,662
Prime Mess Pork, bbls	88,175
Cumberland Middles, boxes	19,0[illegible]
Short-ribbed Middles, boxes	30,620
Short Clear, boxes	13,173
Increase this season over last:	
Mess Pork, bbls	[illegible]
Prime Mess Pork, bbls	[illegible]
Beef Cattle packed in 1863-64	70,0[illegible]
Beef Cattle packed in 1862-63	[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]

HOWES & MACY,
(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS,
30 WALL STREET,
in Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 18, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 10 bbls. Ashes, 6,4[illegible] bbls. Flour, 47 bbls. and 1,372 bags Corn Meal, 11,357 bushels Wheat, 1,819 bushels Corn, 2,3[illegible] bushels Oats, 7,376 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,182 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are selling more freely at $8 87½ for Pots, and $10 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow continues in fair demand at 44½c.@45c. ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Continue in moderate request at uniform prices, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c.; Stearic at 27c.@29c.; Plain Sperm at 35c.; Patent Sperm at 45c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—Foreign continues quite scarce and inactive, including Liverpool Orrel at $12 50@$13, and do. House Cannel, at $16@$17 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs. Anthracite is in moderate demand at from $8 50@$10 ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in moderate demand at full prices. We quote: Java, 44c.@45c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 36c.@38c.; Rio, 36½c.@38c.; St. Domingo, 33c.@34c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet and depressed. Strict Middlings, 78c.@79c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last 750 bales.

FISH—Have been in limited demand, including Dry Cod at $6 50@$7 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, small, $14 75@$16 25; No. 2 do., small and large, at $10 50@$13 50; No. 3 do., at $8 50@$10. Pickled Salmon, No. 1, at $24 50@$25 50; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$5 25 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 35c.@45c. for Scaled, and 25c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue in limited request at previous prices.

FRUIT—The demand has been fair since our last for most kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 40@$4 45, and Bunch do. at $4 05@$4 10 ⅌ box; Currants, 14½c.@15c.; Provence and Languedoc Almonds, 19c.@23c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened with rather more activity, but closed heavily, at about previous prices. Sales since our last 11,200 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 25@$6 55; poor to choice extra State at $6 60@$7 00, chiefly at $6 70@$6 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 05@$7 20 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 25	@$6 55
Extra State	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	[illegible]	@[illegible]

Southern Flour has been quiet, at drooping prices, ranging from poor to good superfine; [illegible] to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and heavy; sales 450 bbls. extra, at $6 [illegible] ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack request at $5 [illegible]@$6 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 110 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand at $5 25@$5 40 for Jersey; $6 15 for Brandywine. Total sales, 850 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been very sparingly dealt in to-day, at irregular prices. Sales since our last, 14,500 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 71@$1 73, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 66@$1 70; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 63@$1 68, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 [illegible], in store and delivered; Chicago Spring, $1 60@$1 [illegible]; Red State at $1 [illegible], and White Kentucky at $1 [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Corn continues in limited demand, at easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 27,500 bushels at $1 30 for mixed Western, in store; $1 23@$1 28½ for new Yellow Jersey and Southern ⅌ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 27@$1 30 per bushel. Oats are in fair demand, at rather firmer rates. We quote Canada at [illegible]; Western at [illegible]; State at [illegible]; Jersey at 84c.@87c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is in more request at $1 20@$1 42, an extreme, ⅌ bushel; sales have been reported of 17,500 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 60 ⅌ bushel. 6,000 bushels Canada Peas were sold for export, at $1 15 ⅌ bushel.

HIDES—Have been in more demand at steady rates. Prime Buenos Ayres, selections, at 30c.; Rio Grande, [illegible]; Orinoco, [illegible]; Dry Western, [illegible]; Green Country and City Slaughter, 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Eastern continue in limited request, at $1 50 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in more request, and quoted firm. The supply is moderate. We quote Sole—Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 45c.@47c.; do. do., heavy, at [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, Good, 50c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, Good, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 30c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, [illegible]; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 25c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Poor, all weights, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 36c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 44c.@47c., cash, ⅌ lb. Calf Skins are in fair demand and buoyant. We quote French averaging 25@30 lb. to the dozen, [illegible]; American Oak Tanned, best selection, 25@30 lb., [illegible], and 30@40 lb., $1 10@$1 35 cash, ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland is in request at $1 35 for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

METALS—Have been in fair demand, at firmer rates. Refined Ingot Copper at 41c.@42½c. ⅌ lb.; Scotch Pig Iron at $50@$52; American do., $48@$50 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead at $11 50@$11 75 in currency, and $6 87½@$7 25 in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs. Spelter at 12½c.@13c.; Straits Tin at 49½c.@50c.; Banca do. 54½c.@55½c. ⅌ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates do. at $13 75@$14 50 ⅌ box. Mr. JOSEPH EVANS, in his circular, says: "*Copper*—The bulk of the present stock is held on speculation, and prices are favored by the rise in gold, but we do not hear of any purchases being made by manufacturers. Pig can be imported from England at something below 38c. net, and within two months we shall be receiving the new crop from the Lake Mines. Ingot is now held at 42c.@42½c. for Lake, 41c. for Baltimore; Sheathing, [illegible] 50c.@52c., and Bottoms 50c.@60c. *Iron*—Stocks of all descriptions are scant, but we anticipate increased importations during the ensuing Spring months. The press of business with the American Mills makes them thoroughly independent. [illegible] Bar, $135, less 5 ⅌ cent. Common Bar, $125, less 5 ⅌ cent.; Sheets, Singles, 7c.@7½c.; Doubles, 7½c. The market is bare of Hoops and Rods. Scotch Pig, $51@$53; American, No. 1 Foundry, $50; No. 2, $48. I quote from the Liverpool *Courier*, 24th February: 'The stock of Pig Iron in Scotland is now at least 600,000 tons; and another important fact to be kept in view is, that there are 124 furnaces in blast, producing about 24,000 tons weekly.' It is, therefore, not to be wondered at [illegible] that consumers and shippers should confine their operations to the narrowest limits, and, of course, increasing depression in price must be the inevitable result. *Spelter*—Influenced by the troubles in Europe and consequent speculation, has advanced to 12½c.@13c. *Tin*—In limited demand. Banca 55c., Straits 49c.@50c., Lamb and Flag 47½c.@48c. *Tin-plates*—The stock is comparatively light, and for the most part in the hands of regular dealers, who are jobbing at $13 75@$16 for I C Charcoal, adding $3 for I X, $14 75@$15 for I C Terne; $12@$13 50 for [illegible] Charcoal, and $11 75 for Coke brands, $13 75@$15 as to brand for Coke Tin."

NAILS—Continue saleable and firm, including Cut at 6½c.; Clinch at 7½c.; Forged Horseshoe at 31c.@36c. ⅌ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Are in light supply and fair demand, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 40@$3 45 ⅌ gallon; Tar, $24 50@$25 50 ⅌ bbl.; Pitch, [illegible]; Rosin, [illegible] ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been rather quiet at former prices. We quote: Crude Whale at [illegible]; Crude Sperm at [illegible]; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 58@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at [illegible]; City Red at 90c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ⅌ gallon, and $6 25@$6 37½, and $5@$5 25 for pints and quarts. Crude Petroleum, 30c.@31½c., here; Refined do., 48c.@50c., free, and 47c.@49c., in bond, ⅌ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum 3,647 bbls.

OIL CAKE AND MEAL—Have been in moderate demand at $47 [illegible] and $2 30 [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand to-day, and prices have declined. Sales since our last, 1,900 bbls., at $23 50 for New Mess; [illegible] for Mess, last season's packing; $21 50@$22 for two-year old Mess, and $22 50 for April delivery; $24@$25 for Old and New Clear Mess; [illegible] for Western and City Prime Mess; [illegible] for Old and New Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 12c.@14c. for Hams, and 9½c.@10c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb.; sales 470 pkgs. Bacon is rather brisk at 11½c.@13½c. according to quality, ⅌ lb.; sales since our last 1,150 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are dull and heavy. Lard continues buoyant; sales 1,450 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 13½c.@13⅞c., the latter an extreme rate, ⅌ lb. Beef is in moderate request, at buoyant rates; sales 500 bbls., at [illegible] for Extra Mess, and $13@$15 75 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, [illegible]; India Mess, [illegible] ⅌ tierce; sales 750 tcs. Beef Hams, [illegible] ⅌ bbl., sales 40 bbls. Butter is in fair request, at 27c.@40c. for poor to very choice State, and 25c.@35c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues in good demand at 14c.@18c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Has been in moderate demand, at $8 50@$9 for East India, per 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been quiet at 18c.@18½c. ⅌ lb.

SALT—Has been in rather more demand at buoyant prices, including Turk's Island at 48c.@49c. ⅌ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 80@$1 95; do. Fine at $3 15@$3 50 ⅌ sack.

SEEDS—Have been in limited demand at declining prices. Clover, 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb.; Rough Flax, $3 45@$3 50; Timothy, $3@$3 25; Calcutta Linseed at $4 10@$4 20 ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in fair request at steady prices. We quote Honduras Deer at 95c.@$1; San Juan, 90c.@95c.; Bolivar, 75c.@80c.; Sisal, 85c.@87½c.; Vera Cruz, 92½c.@97½c.; Chagres, 90c.@95c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 80c.@82½c.; Para, 85c.@87½c.; Tampico Goat, 67½c.@70c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.@67½c.; Buenos Ayres, 55c.@57½c.; Payta, [illegible]; Curacoa, 50c.@52½c.; Cape, 50c.@52½c., cash, ⅌ lb.; Madras, 60c.@70c. each; Cawnpore, 80c.@90c. each.

SPICES—Are in good request at rising prices. No. 1 Nutmegs at [illegible]; Mace, [illegible]; Cassia, [illegible]; Cloves, [illegible]; Pepper, [illegible]; Pimento, 27c.@28c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request at buoyant rates. Sales since our last 450 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13½c.@16c., and Cuba, &c., at 13½c.@14¼c., and 100 boxes Havana at 13½c.@14c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at 14½c.@18½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 230,000 lbs., at 12½c., and 10,000 lbs. Grease, at 11½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Are in fair demand and on the advance. Hyson, $1 05@$1 45; Young Hyson, 70c.@$1 40; Gunpowder and Imperial, 85c.@$1 45; Oolong, 67c.@$1 35; Souchong, 68c.@$1 20 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Is less active, without change in prices; sales, 67 hhds. Kentucky at [illegible]; 34 bales Havana on private terms; 125 cases Seedleaf, 14½c.@30c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were reported to-day of 2,250 bbls. at 90c.@92c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather more active to-day. For Liverpool—The engagements included 3,800 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 3d.@[illegible], chiefly at the lower rate; 275 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 3d.@4s.; 2,500 bxs. Bacon, at 17s. 6d.@22s. by sailing vessel, and 30s. by steamer; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 15s.@17s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 800 bags Clover Seed, at 40s. For London—500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d.; 150 bxs. Bacon at 20s.@25s. 6d. For Glasgow—By steamer, [illegible] bbls. Flour at 2s.; [illegible] bushels Wheat at [illegible]; [illegible] bushels Peas on private terms, and 350 bxs. Bacon at 30s. For Southampton—By steamer, 75 bxs. Bacon at 45s. For Belfast—A foreign bark, with 3,000 bbls. Flour at about 1s. 6d. For Londonderry—Another bark, with a full cargo of Provisions at [illegible]. For a Continental Port, direct—A foreign brig, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. For Demerara and back—A vessel (213 tons) at $2,400, part in gold. For Havre—50 bales Cotton, at 1c. For Marseilles—75 pkgs. Lard at 85 francs. For Rotterdam—7,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d.; 60 hhds. Tobacco, at 30s. For Amsterdam—300 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. For Bremen—30 hhds. Tobacco, at 35s.; 75 pkgs. Ashes, &c., at 25s.; 1,500 [illegible] at 2s. 3d. For Genoa—100 tons Measurement goods, at 25c. ⅌ foot. Mr. L. F. EWELL, broker, quotes: "To London—Flour, 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d. by American, and [illegible] by neutral vessels; Wheat, at [illegible] by American, and [illegible] by neutral vessels; heavy goods, at [illegible] by American, and [illegible] by neutral vessels. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. by American, and 1s. 9d. by neutrals; Wheat, at 4d.@4½d. by American, and [illegible] by neutrals; heavy goods, at 17s. 6d. by American, and [illegible] by neutrals. For Glasgow—Flour, at 1s. 9d. by American, and 2s. by neutrals; Wheat at [illegible] by American, and [illegible]; heavy goods at [illegible] by American. The nominal rate for Grain charters to Cork for orders is 5s. 6d.@[illegible] and to direct ports [illegible]."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—MASKS AND FACES.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TAMING A BUTTERFLY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT, FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—AURORA; OR, THE SPIRIT OF BEAUTY; HARRISON, COMIC SINGER AND TYROLEAN WHISTLER, AT 3 AND 7½ P.M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

NIBLO'S SALOON—FAREWELL CONCERT.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—LAKE GEORGE.

HOPE CHAPEL—THE STEREOPTICON.

ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LA CLOSERIE DES GENETS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR—(No. 834 Broadway)—Afternoon, WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—SELECT ENTERTAINMENTS.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY—CONCERT.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Mobile papers of the 9th of March say the Union forces attempted to land on Dauphin Island, thinking it unoccupied, but happening to catch sight of the Confederate soldiers, concealed and waiting to receive them, they hastily retired, afterward furiously shelling the woods. They also say the Union picket-boats reconnoitre with impunity to the foot of Fort Gaines' wharf.

Indiana, on the 1st day of February last, had furnished her quota under all calls, and had an excess of 7,330 men, not including reënlisted veterans. To this excess is to be added the number of men mustered into the old and new regiments since the 1st of February, and the number supposed to be enlisted not mustered in, and a number of reënlisted veterans, in all estimated at 17,000 men, making the total excess about 24,000 men.

Brig.-Gen. GORDON, of Massachusetts, who went out as Colonel of the Second Regiment, is now being tried by court-martial on charges preferred against him by Quartermaster BINGHAM of Gen. GILLMORE's Staff. Among the charges is one of ordering a commissioned officer to be confined, unnecessarily, in a guard-house for three days.

The reported raid of the rebel Gen. STUART across the Rappahannock, is not confirmed by last night's dispatches.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to facilitate the carrying of the foreign mails was called up and passed. The bill promoting enlistments came up in order, and occupied the attention of the Senate through the greater part of the session. A long discussion took place on the section which gives to loyal owners of slaves compensation for the wives and children who are freed by virtue of the enlistment of their husbands and fathers. Action on the bill was not concluded, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, introduced a substitute for the bill heretofore reported by him from the Committee on Public Lands, extending the principles of the Homestead Law to persons in the naval and military service on confiscated and forfeited lands. Mr. BENNETT, from Colorado, introduced a bill concerning mines and minerals in the public domain, recognizing the rights of loyal citizens to locate and work claims, on condition of paying a stipulated yearly rental to the Government. The proposition to pay GALES & SEATON for certain public documents was lost. The House adjourned until to-day, which will be devoted to speech-making.

LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the bill to establish a public market in New-York was reported adversely, and the report laid on the table. The bill to amend the charter of the Hudson and Harlem Canal Company was reported favorably. The bill extending the provisions of the General Bounty Act indebtedness created for the procurement of Volunteers, was ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly, the concurrent resolution was passed, authorizing the Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics to place the flags and trophies of the war in the New-York Sanitary Fair. The Westchester County Bounty Bill and the Canal Appropriation Bill were passed. Among the bills reported were: To regulate ferries between New-York and Staten Island; authorizing JOHN T. MILLS to use cars on the Bull's Head stage route; against a railroad on the Bloomingdale Road; authorizing the Erie Railway to increase its capital stock, and the Cross-town Railway Bill, with amendments.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday, when the Volunteer Committee submitted a full report of their operations in filling the County quota under the call for 500,000 men, which was received, and five hundred copies ordered to be printed. A new Bounty Fund Ordinance was then adopted (and forthwith approved by the Mayor) appropriating $2,000,000 and the unexpended balances (about $400,000) of the Substitute and Relief and Bounty Fund loans, and reappointing the committee for the purpose of continuing recruiting and the payment of the County bounty of $300 to fill our quota of 6,400, required by the new call for 200,000 men. The bonds to be issued for the $2,000,000 loan will bear six per cent. interest and be payable in sums of $500,000 on the first days of November in 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890. Mr. DAVIS read and submitted a communication in defence of his action as a Commissioner of Harlem Bridge, as assailed in a recent committee report to the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County. Mr. DAVIS thinks the report reflects upon him by mixing up the doings of the former with the present Bridge Commission—the extravagant contracts of the former being imposed by judicial decision upon the latter. The board concluded to take cognizance of the whole subject, and appointed Messrs. BLUNT, PURDY, STEWART and CONNER a special committee to investigate the charges of the Westchester committee. Adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

The Rochester *Union* states that the Board of Directors of the Western Union Telegraph, at a meeting in that city on Wednesday, voted to accept a proposition made by P. McDONOUGH COLLINS to convey to that company his valuable telegraphic grants from the Russian and British Governments. This action of the Western Union Board secures an uninterrupted telegraph line from New-York City to the mouth of the Amoor River in Asiatic Russia. Mr. COLLINS will give the company the benefit of his invaluable services in the prosecution of this truly magnificent enterprise. And the line will be pushed forward as soon as all necessary preliminary arrangements can be completed and with all possible vigor.

Flour opened yesterday rather briskly, but closed heavily. Wheat and corn were very quiet. Oats were more active. Provisions were in moderate demand; pork was cheaper. Groceries were in request, as were also candles, fruit, hay, hides, leather, salt and tobacco. Cotton was inactive and declining. Spices, metals, tallow and whisky were in good demand. Freights were more active. Jobbers report increased animation in dry goods, but at less buoyant prices, especially for domestic cottons, in view of the rapid decline in the market value of the raw material. The violent fluctuations in gold have also had a depressing effect.

There was increased excitement in the Stock market and prices generally higher than on Friday, including the Government Stocks. Gold left off 162@162¼ ₩ cent. Money easy.

An Earnest Word of Warning.

There is an impression abroad among the people, which we have already commented upon, that, as greenbacks are so plenty, and every one is feeling so prosperous, it is perfectly right and proper for every one to spend as freely as he likes. There is no sort of conscientious feeling in regard to the duty of economy. The expenditures for luxuries are unexampled, even in the history of our wasteful people. Every one, except those *dependent on regular salaries, is extravagant* to the last degree. The jewelers, and the dealers in expensive goods, assure us that there never was such a demand for the most costly wares. Diamonds, pearls, watches and ornaments, bronzes and carpets, silks and satins, expensive furniture and paintings, wines and costly dinner-ware, are continually sold, and are ornamenting our wealthy houses. Then, in the classes of more moderate means, similar habits on a smaller scale everywhere prevail. The wives and daughters of shop-keepers and upper mechanics, of teachers and preachers, of country lawyers and doctors, still buy their silks, and carpets, and pianos, as if they were as well off as they ever were.

The nation does not seem to recognize that it is in war, or that its habits of economy have anything to do with its ability to pay the public debt. Some one else seems to be spending for the war, while we spend for foreign luxuries. "Money is plenty, and why should not we have the benefit of it?" "The Government may be in debt, and we have plenty of means." Such is the universal thought on this matter, if not the expression of it, and it is full time that the press and the pulpit should expose its fallacy, and teach some of the first principles of political economy.

It must be remembered that we are all in debt for the expenditures of this war—every individual man, woman and child of the whole community. It is not the Government which is paying, but we, the people. For every dollar—or, in other words, for every day's labor—diverted to this war, and, in great part, wasted, in an economical point of view, we must each of us pay in full, or at least pay its interest, if we lay it on the future. We cannot escape this. All the Treasurers in the world cannot make money. If Mr. CHASE possessed all the financial genius ever granted to man, he could not create means for the nation to pay its debts with, any farther than he creates labor. He may indeed borrow from the labor of posterity, but he must pay interest from the labor of to-day. In so far as the money he sends forth exceeds the labor it is designed to represent, it loses in value and purchases less of commodities. It is just as impossible for the nation to expend its income for war, and at the same time to buy foreign luxuries, as it would be for an individual. We have each of us and collectively, only just so much which we can spend; if we go beyond, we fall in debt and may eventually be bankrupt. It is clearly *possible* for this nation to spend so much on this war, that neither the labor of the present nor the mortgaged labor of the future could repay it. National bankruptcy is an event—improbable as it may be—which is within the limit of things that can happen. If it should come, no words could paint the disgrace and the calamity which would overtake our country.

But there is not the smallest reason to fear or to anticipate this, provided the people will only apply their conscience and their common sense to the whole question. This nation could bear a debt of five thousand millions of dollars, and eventually, with our enormous production, sweep it off, provided we acted under it, as we should if it were an individual debt—that is, if we economized to the utmost degree.

What we pay for foreign luxuries diminishes the capital of the country and our ability to meet our public obligations. Our imports of luxuries are so much lost to us; they also tend to raise the price of gold, and, of course, in so far to add to the total expenses of both Government and people. It is the plain and manifest duty at this time of every man and woman to bring down their expenditures. It is an obligation we owe to the country not to buy foreign silks and satins, and jewelry and wines, or costly furniture from abroad. Every person should feel that *for himself* he is bound to save all that is possible. Old clothes should be worn, old furniture used, luxuries be dispensed with, to meet this terrible crisis. We have no right to buy useless indulgences while we are laying up a great debt for the future. It is not honorable; it is not patriotic, nor even prudent. No people can be spending a thousand millions on a gigantic war, and at the same be holding a carnival of extravagance and gluttony. Somebody *must pay* for it all. Our apparent superfluity of money should either be invested in permanent investments, or should go to cure the sad ills of war. Our great success, financially, in the beginning of this struggle, resulted from the universal economy of the people. We saved enough then to pay the current expenses of the war. This has all passed by. Every one now is spending money for every *possible vanity. Careful financiers estimate* that $500,000,000 per annum can be saved by retrenchment.

Unless the people shall see the folly and wrong of this extravagance; unless Congress shall still further check the national wastefulness by severe and heavy taxation, we drift inevitably toward a dreadful abyss. Let us be warned in time.

The McClellan Meeting.

If there be a serious intention to make Gen. McCLELLAN a Presidential candidate, his intelligent friends, if he has such, are bound to see that he is put forward in a manner becoming the dignity of the position. They had no right to leave their first mass meeting summoned in his behalf, in this great centre of political influence, to the management of such an unknown and characterless set as, with the single exception of the resurrected AMOS KENDALL, figured at Cooper Institute. That locality has been in times past the seat of a great many political demonstrations, but never of one so utterly without force. With the single exception we have noted, not a person took part in it who was ever before heard of; and even that exception was heard of so long ago that the memory has to struggle to recall him. If there are men of posi*tion, of weight, of influence, in this City, who* intend to give Gen. McCLELLAN an earnest support, why *do* they not show themselves as he first comes into the political field? Why this holding back at the very start of the campaign, when so much depends upon the front displayed? All of Gen. McCLELLAN's military history shows him to be reluctant to move the first inch without an array so magnificent that its very sight shall strike consternation; yet in this political enterprise, so difficult as to be almost desperate, he is made to set out with this shabby parcel of nobodies. It is not just. It is not decent. If Gen. McCLELLAN were not the patriot he is, he would exclaim indignantly, "I'll not march through Coventry with them—that's flat."

Yet, there is a reason, and a very strong one, too, why Gen. McCLELLAN is not better supported, in this initial stage of the campaign, by the influential men of his party. Though he has a certain personal prestige which it is thought can be put to practical use, there is yet no manner of agreement among the different sections of the Anti-Administration party, to what particular use it shall be put. The party is in a completely unsettled state. Nobody can yet say whether it will or will not take open ground for peace. Some of the most powerful spirits of the party are doing their utmost to force it to adopt an unequivocal peace policy. They insist that there is no tenable position between that, and a positive support of the war in the shape it has actually and unalterably received. They claim that the sword not only has failed thus far, but that for all time it must fail, and that negotiation must be tried. They are for meeting the Administration on the main issue, and not any of those minor points concerning which even the supporters of the Administration may honestly differ. It is to be determined, between this and the meeting of the party convention in July, whether the party can be brought to that ground; but at present, as the votes in Congress constantly testify, there is a great want of harmony on this vital matter. McCLELLAN himself is committed to no distinct policy. It is avowed by many that he would favor the continuance of the war. It is indeed very noticeable that his name is not a favorite one among the more advanced and decided peace organs. Still he cannot be said to be identified with any distinct portion of the party. He is the exponent of nothing definite. The adventurers who took him in hand the other evening did not even attempt to define his position as regards the issue of war or peace. Their resolutions and their speeches were alike made up of unmeaning generalities. A good deal of fustian was expended upon the marvelous military merits of McCLELLAN, but not a single attempt was made to prove him, in a political sense, a representative man of the party. The party, in its present anomalous condition, is not capable of being represented.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the foremost Opposition paper in the West, affirms: "The Democratic—at least in these Western States—is a peace party. It ought to be so everywhere; and its members are settling down upon its organic principles *thus to become.*" This is true. The party is now but in a transitional and anomalous state. Its leaders are all conscious of this, and therefore refuse to lend themselves, for the present, to any attempt to commit the party to a particular candidate. It must first be determined what the party is, before it can be settled who will be its fittest candidate. We do not at all wonder at the reluctance of the Opposition leaders to commit themselves yet to the support of McCLELLAN. But, in the likelihood that they will have a future use for him, they ought to save him in the meantime from being started on his political campaign in an unseemly style. If made a candidate, he will have a sufficiently hard road to travel at the best.

HAPPY ACCORD.—There seems to have been a very happy accord in a number of instances of late between our own Government and that of Great Britain. The British Government, a few weeks ago, sent instructions to Lord LYONS to ask immediate explanation and redress for the violation of British neutrality by the American gunboat *Ellie & Annie* pursuing the *Chesapeake* pirates into the harbor of Halifax; but we have the word of Mr. LAYARD, in the House of Commons, for saying that long before this demand had reached the United States, an ample and satisfactory apology for the violation in question had been offered by the American Secretary of State.

In addition to the above, we now learn from England that the British Government has just sent out a demand for the restoration of the bark *Saxon*, captured by the *Vanderbilt* off *the coast of Africa; but our legal columns* yesterday gave evidence that Judge BETTS, of the United States District Court, issued a decree on Thursday last restoring the *Saxon* to her owners.

We could wish that our just demands from time to time upon the British Government were thus promptly, or rather in advance, accorded.

The Peterhoff Case.

We had noticed with some surprise, that throughout the recent debates in the English Parliament upon our Prize Courts, the speakers, in all their complaints of illegality, had not a word to say of the case of the steamer *Peterhoff*. We were surprised at this, because we could not but remember the indignation which was loudly expressed in England when the *Peterhoff* was captured. The capture was declared to be "a discreditable proceeding," an "illegal capture," a "deliberate attempt to magnify and extend the powers of blockade," "a proceeding which called for the serious attention of the country." Earl RUSSELL was specially appealed to "to take measures to prevent its repetition." The *Shipping Gazette* proposed that the English cruisers on the West India station be directed to convoy vessels, whose papers, like the *Peterhoff's*, were fair on their *face; and the London Times declared that* even if the *Peterhoff* should be condemned by our Prize Courts, the British Government could not acquiesce in such a condemnation.

But the case went on in the usual way, and the vessel was condemned, and now, when the opposition to Her Majesty's Government find fault with its action, they have a great deal to say about the case of the *Springbok* and the *Science*, &c., &c., but the name of the *Peterhoff* is not even mentioned. Not only does the British Government appear to acquiesce in that condemnation, but even those who are most zealous to find fault with its acquiescence in other cases, seem by their silence to agree with it in this case.

An examination of the opinion of our court in the case, which has been recently printed, seems to furnish the ready explanation of this; and we have thought that our readers would be interested to read a pretty full abstract of the opinion, which they will accordingly find elsewhere in this paper. It will satisfy them, we think, that the capture of the vessel was not only not illegal, but entirely justifiable, and her condemnation entirely warranted.

Every one knows and knew at the time, that the cargo of this vessel, if it really was intended to be taken to Matamoras, was to go there for sale direct to the rebels, and that the best face that could be put on the matter was, that it was an attempt to steer just as close as possible, with safety, to a breach of the law. An enterprize of this character does not commend itself very warmly to our sympathies, and when we find that one of the claimants of the cargo, a former resident of Texas, while asserting that he was a loyal citizen of the United States, who had been driven out of Texas for his opposition to secession, was yet ready and willing to enter into a scheme for supplying Secessionists with articles which they needed, we cannot feel sorry for him when we see that the court holds that he is still a citizen of Texas, and that all the cargo which he claimed must be condemned as enemy's property, and that the fact of this property being on board, was ample justification for the capture of the vessel.

The court holds that the destination of the cargo was Texas. We have no doubt that it would have found its way thither, but we must say that the case, to our mind, presents itself on this point rather as a case of strong suspicion than of positive proof. That there were large quantities of articles contraband of war, and that all the claimants of vessel and cargo had shipped such, is beyond a question, and as the court holds their destination to have been the rebels' country, the condemnation of the cargo follows inevitably upon this ground. And, furthermore, the destruction of a bundle of dispatches by the Captain of the vessel, just as she was seized by the *Vanderbilt*; his silence about it when first examined, and his extraordinary stories about it when he found that other witnesses had told of it, furnish abundant justification, in accordance with English precedents, for the forfeiture of the vessel.

The whole story of the Captain about Mr. MOHL and his "white powder" is absurd enough—full as absurd as that story of LAMAR's about his new fangled powder made out of plaster and water, with which he was going to astonish us and "witch the world."

We think our readers will find the decision to be interesting, and that when they have read it, they will not wonder that FITZGERALD and BENTINCK and the rest of them, did not see fit to waste the time of the House of Commons by enlarging upon the facts of this case, or urging the Government not to "acquiesce" in the decision, but to demand reparation for "such a judicial outrage."

JUDGE LYNCH.—Our fellow-citizens in the very far West, in the mineral territories bordering upon the Rocky Mountains, and in those on the other side of the mountains, are holding Lynch courts in extraordinary number, and carrying out the decrees of that ferocious judge with unprecedented energy. Our latest files from the distant regions of Idaho, Nevada, Utah, etc., contain accounts of executions in numbers that we think were never equaled even in the early days of California settlement, nor in any part of the West.

A letter from East Bannock City, Idaho Territory, contains an account of a large band of robbers and murderers in that part of the country, who plundered and killed travelers on the route to the mines. About the beginning of the year the citizens took the matter in hand, somewhat after the fashion of a vigilance committee, caught a lot of the scoundrels, and, says the account in the *Union Vedette* of Feb. 5:

"The result of the uprising of the patient and long-suffering people has been the summary hanging of about twenty of the robbers and murderers, and the people don't show any signs of letting up. It is probable, from present appearances, that twenty or thirty more will be hung. There is no doubt in the minds of the people of the guilt of the parties hung, evidence having come to light of the most positive character in reference to sundry murders and robberies."

Of these, four were executed in Bannock City, three on one pole, and at Virginia City, five on one beam at the same time; and the Sheriff of the former place was hung upon a gallows which he himself had built. Beside those who were executed, a judge and a lawyer, who had acted as counselors to the band, were banished. Both those who were hung and those who were banished seem to have taken the matter in good part—some of the former hurrahing hilariously, and Judge THURMAN, when the verdict of banishment was read to him, struck a melo-dramatic attitude, and, in the words of CATALINE, exclaimed: "Banished from Rome! What is banished, but set free from daily contact with the things I loathe?" etc.

The accounts assure us that it is not to be understood that all this terrible work was done by an excited or unruly mob, but that a more sober, quiet and determined assemblage of citizens, with the law in their own hands, was never seen.

From the Monterey *Gazette*, of the 11th *ult., we also learn that two men living on* the Natividad Rancho, "who had no visible means of subsistence, yet dress well," were suspected of murder, arrested, and, the crime being fastened upon one of these gents, "the people," says the writer of the account, "forcibly took charge of the prisoners, tried them by jury, found LOPEZ guilty of murder, and, I suppose, hanged him, as his body was brought in and buried yesterday."

In the Territory of Nevada, as we learn from the Aurora *Times*, Judge Lynch has had quite as active time this year. In the beginning of last month, four men were taken in hand by the "Citizens' Association," tried, found guilty of murder, (one of them was accused of having killed thirteen men,) and all of the four were condemned by the people to the gallows. On the 9th of February, at mid-day, they were taken from the Aurora jail, under a strong guard of citizens, conveyed to the scaffold, and executed. "The masses," says the *Times*, "seemed resolved and fully determined on seeing the decision of the Citizens' Association carried out quietly but surely."

A bill was introduced into Congress on Thursday of this week, providing for the division of the territory of Idaho into two territories, so that the administration of justice might be secured. We think it had better pass. On the same day bills were passed enabling Nevada and two other territories to form constitutions preparatory to their admission to the Union as States; and, as a condition, an irrevocable ordinance was provided prohibiting Slavery—we think lynching might have been added.

The Granting of Franchises to Corporations.

There is a measure before the British House of Commons, just now, for the creation of a tribunal to hear and pass upon all applications for franchises, such as railroads which affect private or corporate rights, instead of leaving them, as now, to be disposed of by "private bills," after a hearing before a committee. The reasons which call for the change there are the exceedingly unsatisfactory nature of the inquiries into the pros and cons of such applications, which are all that can be made by a parliamentary committee. The members are often not used to such investigations; the rules of evidence are not strictly adhered to in the examination of witnesses, and the sense of responsibility felt by each member of a body which changes every session, is of course very slight. The amount of jobbing which attends the passage of all railroad bills is, therefore, as might be expected, very great. If, however, applicants had to make out their cases before a court, composed as courts of justice are, and guided by the same rules, and acting under the same sense of responsibility, it is believed their public would be vastly better protected against injury than they now are, while to the applicants themselves the delay and expense would be greatly diminished.

We certainly need something of the same kind here. The contempt of the Legislature for local and individual rights, as shown in the reckless manner in which it grants charters to railroad companies in this City, is yearly increasing. It is now all but impossible to procure the insertion in the charters of railroad companies of a single condition calculated either to benefit the public, or to protect them from fraud. Neither petitions nor remonstrances produce the slightest effect, and the speeches delivered before the committees by the lawyers, however much they may influence the report of the committee itself, have about as much effect upon the shape in which the bill finally passes as the beating of a tom-tom upon a lunar eclipse. The reason of this is that the Legislature is so large a body that however corrupt its action may be, no individual member feels in the least ashamed of it, particularly as he is not called upon to give his reasons for his vote. The responsibility, in short, is divided among so many, that nobody in particular is troubled by it. The natural consequence is that there has been nothing more scandalous in the history of legislation than the way in which valuable franchises are now bestowed upon jobbers and speculators. Private rights and public convenience are both treated with utter contempt. If, however, there were a permanent committee appointed, of but three or four members, of whom some might be laymen and some lawyers, to whom all applications for grants of franchises should be made, and by whom property-holders and others interested should be heard, and who should be compelled to give in full the reasons for their decisions, as judges in the courts of justice are, we should have the strongest guarantees *which it is possible to create both against* corruption and carelessness. Men who will have little or no hesitation in being one of a hundred to commit a fraud, will shrink from being one of three or four; and the basest of men is chary about committing acts of baseness if he had to tell the world at full length his exact reasons for committing it.

One thing is certain, that some means or other must be devised ere long of checking the present recklessness of legislators playing into the hands of speculators. The indifference which they have shown in the City railroad grants to the public comfort, in spite of protest and remonstrance, is a curious commentary upon the theoretical control of democracies over their representatives, and there is something barbaric in the indifference to decency which is shown in the resolute refusal to enforce any rule to prevent overcrowding in the cars.

Note from Lieut.-Col. Sanderson.

PIERREPONT HOUSE, Brooklyn, 18th March, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In order to relieve the minds of those who have a real interest in my welfare, allow me to say that I have been released from arrest, and am not on my way to Fort Warren, or any other prison.

As regards the charges brought against me, my friends, by their generous advocacy, have shown that they need no denial thereof; but to the public at large I would simply state, that they never had any foundation, save in the base imagination of one, who, *having proven himself recreant to his country and his* God, is eminently capable of any falsehood calculated to divert attention from his own shortcomings.

Although a momentary sufferer by the action of the military authorities, I am, nevertheless, proud to serve a Government which thus shows its determination to watch, with jealous eye, the conduct of its officers, wherever they may be; and shall have every cause of complaint removed if I am afforded an early opportunity of explaining my whole conduct as an officer and a gentleman, whilst in the hands of the enemy.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES M. SANDERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and C. S., 1st Army Corps.

The Arkansas Election.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Friday, March 18.

Partial election returns from eleven counties give more votes than the whole number required by the President's Proclamation to replace Arkansas in the Union. The other counties, forty-three in number, will give fully 5,000 votes more. The new State Constitution framed by the last Convention was almost unanimously ratified, there being 50 for, only 137 votes against it. Arkansas is thus declared a free State in the Union by the voluntary action of its own citizens. Gov. ISAAC MURPHY, and the whole free State ticket is elected. Guerilla bands made violent threats, nevertheless the citizens were enthusiastic in their determination to vote the State back into the Union, many going to the polls at the risk of their lives. The military authorities used every exertion to protect voters.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Friday, March 18.

The steamer *Continental*, from New Orleans the 10th inst., has arrived with the Twelfth Wisconsin and the Eleventh and Fifteenth Iowa veteran volunteers. The Twelfth Wisconsin Regiment disembarked here, the others go on to St. Louis.

An expedition composed of three brigades started from Vicksburgh just before the *Continental* left.

The Sixteenth Army Corps has left for the South, destination unknown.

Gen. LEE's cavalry, which followed SHERMAN's expedition on its return, had gone back into the interior.

New Orleans papers of the 10th and Memphis papers of the 16th are devoid of interest.

Large quantities of forage are coming into Cairo, and are daily examined by the Government inspectors, on account adulteration and of inferior quality.

CAIRO, Thursday, March 17.

The Hospital steamer *C. C. Wood*, from Vicksburgh and Memphis, has arrived with three hundred and forty-nine sick and wounded troops, and left this morning for St. Louis. Eight died on the way up; among them JULIUS RENNER, of the Thirty-fifth New-Jersey Volunteers, who was buried at Helena.

The estimated force of the enemy in the recent fight at Yazoo City was 5,000 men, with 4 pieces of artillery. The Eighth Louisiana Volunteers (colored) lost 50 killed, wounded and missing; the First Mississippi Cavalry and the Eleventh Regiment, 38. Nine out of 15 officers of the Eighth Louisiana were found dead.

SERIOUS INJURY TO A DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIAN.—Prof. HENRY G. COX, M. D., of the New-York Medical College and Charity Hospital, met with a severe accident a few days since. He had stepped from his carriage to the sidewalk in Broadway, near Fourteenth-street, and was about to fasten his horse to a post, when the animal moved backward. In yielding to her restive movement, Dr. COX stumbled over the stump of a tree, which the City Street Department for many months had negligently allowed to encumber the sidewalk, and falling heavily on his back, suffered a fracture of his thigh bone. Dr. CARNOCHAN, and other eminent surgeons in attendance, consider the injury more than ordinarily severe, the break having occurred immediately below the hip-joint, and it will require many weeks of constant attention before Dr. COX will be able to leave his bed, even if the effects of the injury should not prove permanent. The large number of Dr. COX's professional and personal friends will learn of his mishap with deep regret.

THE LATE COLLISION IN THE HARBOR.—The sinking of a boat belonging to the French man-of-war *Phlegethon*, by the steamtug *Arctic*, by which two of the crew were drowned, has been noticed. It is alleged that the accident was caused by the criminal recklessness of the pilot and officers of the steamer. The Commander of the French corvette has claimed damages for the families of the drowned seamen. The following from the Commander of the *Phlegethon* appeared in yesterday's *Courier des Etats Unis*: "On the morning of the 15th instant, a boat from the French corvette *Phlegethon*, containing ten men, was run down by the tugboat *Arctic*. Two of the sailors were drowned; a few others of those who were saved were picked up by boats which put off from the shore. The Commander of the *Phlegethon* would be glad to know the names of the persons who manned these boats, that he might express to them his lively thanks. He would be happy, also, to know the name of the steamer which, happening to be near Castle Garden, came up at once with help to the scene of the accident, under an impulse which does honor to its officers."

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—The financial year of this society closes April 1. The Committee desire its friends to know that the claims from the army and navy and freedmen, for whom the society has expended more than $100,000 since the war began, and from foreign lands, were never greater than now. Prompt and generous donations are much needed. One individual has just sent to the office $1,000, another $300, another $250. O. R. KINGSBURY, Assistant Treasurer, No. 150 Nassau-street, New-York.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. J. G. Foster, wife and child, arrived at the Clarendon Hotel last evening.

J. L. Davis, Milwaukee; Thos. D. Green, Ohio; C. F. S. Thomas, Buffalo; P. B. Manchester, Chicago; and S. M. Rust, Syracuse, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. E. A. Chapin, Vermont; Hon. Wm. B. Washburne, Greenfield, Mass.; T. Haskins Du Puy, Philadelphia, and E. K. Gibson, U. S. navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lewis M. Tappan, Colorado; Mrs. Gen. Baird and son, Washington, D. C., and C. L. Lamberton and wife, Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Thurlow Weed, Esq., arrived at the Astor House last evening.

Important Triumph of Science.

Years of patient research and unwearied experiment, kindly assisted by the *first scientific and professional* character in New-York, have produced and perfected

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING

yet offered to the public. It RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, giving it a *Fresh* and Natural appearance. *Will stop the falling out in three days*, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain* like dye or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation.

Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, (that fin many other preparations injure the Hair and soil the clothes,) the nicety of the composition and its

SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,

render it the *most desirable* article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle; $6 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores.

None genuine without the signature of the inventor,

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,133 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. C. can be consulted gratuitously, personally or by letter, at No. 1,133 Broadway, where information in regard to the treatment of the Head and Hair will be minutely explained.

The London Club Coffee.

This standard Coffee is prepared from the best old Java, and is put up only by the NEW-YORK COFFEE CLUB, No. 173 Greenwich-st. Every package has the trade mark of the Club. No other is genuine.

The LONDON CLUB COFFEE has no connection with any of the adulterations drifting about the market. It is easily distinguished from all other Coffees by its aromatic fragrance, strength and flavor.

The LONDON CLUB COFFEE is commended by the most respectable physicians for its purity, and for its nutritious and healthy quality.

Wholesale depot No. 173 Greenwich-st.

For sale by all first-class grocers.

Economy Should be Practiced by Everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of "Jayne's Expectorant," by those troubled with a slight cough or hoarseness, or sore throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected cough often ends in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and a pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once "Jayne's Expectorant." It is a standard remedy, and its curative powers have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. The Expectorant, and all of Dr. D. Jayne & Son's Family Medicines are sold by EVERDEN TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers and No. 1 Hudson-sts., and by Druggists generally.

To Druggists.

CEDAR CAMPHOR, for protecting clothing against moths, is a "taking" thing with the consumer; retails at a less price than common camphor, and gives better satisfaction, inasmuch as it is economical, efficient, fragrant and durable.

In packages 6 inches square, one-third more bulk than a pound of common camphor, and retailing at $1 25.

Will be pretty well advertised this season.

HARRIS & CHAPMAN,
Manufacturers, Boston.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT BY
BICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

Have You Catarrh, or "*a Cold in the Head?*"
The only reliable and ready remedy,
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF,
to be had of all drug-stores, 25 cents per box.

Ladies dressing the hair elaborately, for the evening, will find that BURNETT'S COCOAINE will keep it in place for hours.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
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Night Blooming Cereus,
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its Name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway—Will open THIS DAY his new Spring styles, which will comprise the latest French and English novelties of
GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S SOFT AND CLOTH HATS,
LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CAPS,
MISSES' HATS,
BOYS' HATS,
INFANTS' HATS.
The millinery and hatting trade dealt with on liberal terms.

Attention is called to the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Department in this store, comprising all the latest novelties. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

D. Beaudin, French Hatter, late No. 679 Broadway, would inform his friends and the public that he is now with Mr. John N. Genin, No. 513 Broadway, under the firm of Nicholas Beaudin, where he will be happy to furnish them with the most fashionable hats of the season, French, English or American style, selected or made to order. D. Beaudin would also inform his friends and the public that in Mr. Genin's store, they will find the largest assortment of cloth hats, caps, fur hats, of every description, for gentlemen and youths, adapting their various fancies. D. BEAUDIN, with J. N. Genin, No. 513 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Harry's Triophorous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, blotches, &c.) shape, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 214 Pearl-st., New-York.

Average Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special testimony commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor, Office, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs; also.

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HOW TO SOLVE IT.
BUT FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS, with which, you may cook a meal for five persons at a cost of ONE CENT.
For particulars call at No. 308 Pearl-st., or send for a pamphlet. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent.

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will give their personal attention (as usual, for the past 15 years,) to SALES OF FURNITURE, at the residence of THOSE DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING OR REMOVING, will also hold regular weekly sales at their STORE, No. 39 NASSAU-ST., for the convenience of those preferring this medium of sale.

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FOLEY'S Celebrated "Beak" and other fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye. Harmless, instantaneous and fearless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
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Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines,
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Hiler's Hair Dye—to oust, black or brown, instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug, patent medicine and fancy goods stores.

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The standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream sold everywhere.

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New machines to let.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Rupture Strap—the oldest and most approved strap now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.
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ONE OF THE OLDEST
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COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, CROUP, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
It does not dry up a cough and leave the seeds of consumption in the system, but loosens it and cleanses the lungs of all impurities.
For sale by
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$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braundsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNDSDORF, Nos. 187 and 189 Bleecker-st., New-York.
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Wanted, full files of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, from July 15, 1860 to date. Address J. H., Box No. 11 Post-office, stating price, &c.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer BAVARIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Station E and F, 9 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

STOP THAT KNOCKING AT THE WINDOWS AND THE DOORS!—You can't come in. "If the count knows herself," Brown's Metallic Weather Strips and Window Bands exclude cold, wind, rain and dust from doors and windows. They save one half the fuel, stop the rattling of sashes, and are warranted good for five years. Local agents wanted everywhere. Address the Patent Metallic Weather Strip Company, No. 464 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, can be seen professionally every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at No. 38 Hanover-st., New-York. He treats no disease but the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, Liver, Stomach and Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck's energy bottles bought at the above office every day except Sunday.

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OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON
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Now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
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METROPOLITAN FAIR,
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PERMANENT SALE.—8TH MARCH, AT Philadelphia, 40,111 acres land. See advertisement under head Auction Sales.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

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Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

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BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is so skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

HEAR.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

No. 128 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by almost eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. And have had an opportunity of comparing his modest treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his unlined restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. FOSE, No. 8 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull hearing in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills creeping over me with occasional hot flashes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, to much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 204 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
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The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., distressed sleep, which arises from interruption of nature.

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are the most efficacious remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all classes they are invaluable, ensuring, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the signature of some of the most eminent physicians in America.

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Pills sent by mail, promptly, secure from observation, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized agent, in current funds.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

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have now been before the public for nearly a year. They are universally pronounced the neatest and best fitting collars extant.

The upper edge presents a perfect curve, free from the angles noticed in all other collars.

The cravat causes no puckers on the inside of the turn-down collar; they are as smooth inside as outside, and therefore perfectly free and easy to the neck.

The Gerotte Collar has a smooth and evenly finished edge on both sides.

These collars are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a collar, but are molded and shaped to fit the neck.

They are made in "Novelty" (or turn-down) style, in every half inch size from 13 to 17 inches, and in "Eureka" (or Gerotte) from 13 to 17 inches and packed in "odd sizes" in neat blue cartoons, containing 100 each; also, in smaller ones of 10 each—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.

Every collar is stamped
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is requested to our superb assortment of
CLOTHING, SHIRTS
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FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
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BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN B. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY is much more easy and successful in the common dry soil or private gardens, market gardens, or in field culture, than in the usual clumsy way in bogs and meadows. The yield this season, in my method of culture, was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with price of cranberry plants and all other useful and ornamental trees, plants and shrubs, will be sent by mail. Plants prepaid by mail.

B. M. WATSON,
Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

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BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

Which impart the tint of health to the complexion, brightness to the eyes, and cheerfulness and vigor to the whole frame.

Observe.—B. Brandreth must be on the Government Stamp.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, quassia, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private United States stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating the bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the United States law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on several parties refilling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
FOR SATURDAY, March 19, 1864,
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THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL TETE D'ARMEE.
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BATTERIES AND THEIR SUPPORTS.
THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
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SUBMARINE ENGINES.
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ADVICE TO YOUNG NAVAL OFFICERS.
GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.
FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY MATTERS.
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It is uniform in style with
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a tale of the English aristocracy, and will have a successful run.
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will be ready on TUESDAY next.
An able critic says:
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how females are sometimes impotent, read revised and enlarged edition of
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A curious book for curious

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Amidst the crowd of books that the present Shakespeare mania is giving birth to in England, there is probably no more attractive volume than *Life Portraits of Shakespeare, with an Examination of the Authenticity and a History of the Various Representations of the Poet.* By J. H. Friswell. It is the third book dedicated to the subject, but enjoys the advantages afforded by the new art of photography over the volumes of Boaden and Wivell, who are obliged to be content with engravings of the originals. The newest contribution to Shakespearian physiognomy brought forward in this book, is a portrait, lately discovered at Stratford-on-Avon, and which, when cleared of a long beard, &c., that disguised it, offers a remarkable similarity to the monumental bust of Shakespeare, and is supposed by its partisans to be the original from whence that was sculptured. Beautiful photographs of this and all the other portraits that are considered to possess any claim to authenticity, are given, as well as charming views of Shakespeare's house, as now restored; Ann Hathaway's cottage at Shottery, and the interior of the chancel of the church at Stratford, where the poet lies buried. The text embraces all the learning of the subject, and brings forward a remarkable statement of discovery in Germany of an actual post-mortem cast from the face of Shakespeare. The story is a very curious one, though scarcely convincing in its present shape. The cast, or plaster-mask, of such high pretensions, is now in the possession of Prof. Owen, the great naturalist.

—Mr. C. Scribner is preparing for publication a fine library edition, in two large and handsome octavo volumes, of *The History of Philosophy, Ancient and Modern*, by Rev. F. D. Maurice. Distinguished for omnivorous learning, and a natural gift of eloquence that lends attraction to the most abstruse subject, Maurice's *History of Philosophy* is remarkable for its great familiarity with the original authorities of this eminent field of study, and for its strong human sympathies with the great minds who have sought for truth in all ages, unchecked by temporal or spiritual obstacles. There is no work in English on the subject that can be compared with it in richness and attractive treatment of a branch of study that must always be dear to reflective minds. To make the work more useful to students, it will be furnished with additional information, in the shape of notes, completing the object of the book, but not interfering with the author's text, by a gentleman well known by his translations of Cousin's *Philosophy*, and other works that show his fitness for the task.

—A prospectus, lately printed by Messrs. Appleton & Co., gives notice of a work now preparing under their auspices that will be probably second to none existing in usefulness; and certainly for the immense labor intelligently employed in its production, is worthy of all praise. It is a *Universal Dictionary of Proper Names, Biographical, Geographical, Mythological and Historical*; and, in the compass of a single imperial octavo volume of some 1,300 pages, will be for geography, biography and history, what Webster's Dictionary is for the English language. The author is Mr. Francis A. Teall, assistant editor of the *New American Cyclopædia*; and the amount of labor and perseverance essential to collect and condense the facts relating to perhaps 100,000 names is something fearful to contemplate. The work has been a year in progress, but requiring at least double that time before it is ready for publication. It is understood that the great success of *The New American Cyclopædia*, as a commercial enterprise of the first class, has stimulated the spirited publishers to the production of the present work.

—The long projected new edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, undertaken by Messrs. Longman, has at last received its definite shape, and No. 1 has just made its appearance. The style and title decided on is not complimentary to the great Doctor, who has shrunk from the principal author to the humbler position of one who furnishes merely a basis for other superstructure. It is published as *A Dictionary of the English Language*, by R. G. Latham, M. D., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, Author of the English Language, &c., *founded on that of Dr. Samuel Johnson*, as edited by Rev. H. J. Todd, with numerous emendations and additions. It will be completed in 36 monthly parts, forming 2 volumes quarto.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

Considered Historically, Conventionally and Geographically.

NO. IV.

We had intended to devote the present number to another branch of our wide subject but would ask the reader's permission to dwell a little longer on the vital topic that preceded.

It could be shown that by no men have "the rights of the States," even on their own shallow theory, been more seriously assailed than by those who have made the loudest profession of being their special defenders. If we are a *partnership* merely, there could not be a more direct wrong to the non-consenting members, than the forcing upon them a new partner wholly foreign to the original articles. Such was the gross infringement of State rights in the annexation of Texas, and the still greater outrage proposed in the purchase of Cuba. Again, if each State is a sovereign what higher right could it possess than that of making citizens? But how contemptuously was this treated in the partisan Dred Scott decision? State-made citizenship was citizenship nowhere, whilst, to favor a sectional interest, that much lower thing, State-made property, though of a kind opposed to the ideas of the whole civilized world, was declared to be property everywhere. And so, too, of State representation in the United States Senate, of all others that feature in our Constitution which seems most purely Federal—how has it been assailed of late, because it seemed to favor New-England? We have seen this in the same newspaper column that was teeming with its intemperate advocacy of State rights. Such shocking inconsistency shows that the doctrine, as commonly held, never had any ground of principle, that it was never anything else than the handy weapon of a miserable party expediency.

But let us view the question in its higher and broader aspects. There are "rights of the States," doubtless, as there are also rights of cities and towns. Among them is one that stands out preëminently—higher than all others, deeper than all others, more valuable than all others. *It is the right of these States to one another.* It is the right of each State in the whole, and in every other State. It is the right of each individual citizen of any one State in the whole, and in every other State. This is, indeed, a gracious "State right," far more valuable, far more glorious than any claim of petty independence. Compared with this, what is the right of Vermont to be a tenth-rate sovereignty, establishing Custom-houses on the Connecticut and ports of entry on Lake Champlain?—what the right of Georgia to exercise a similar petty jurisdiction in the swamps of the Okefinokee, or of Ohio to possess the supreme imperium between the surveyor's lines, the artificial parallels, that mark her boundaries? What is such a sovereignty as this, taken at its highest estimate, to the right of each to be a member of this great free nation, sharing in all the good of its beneficent rule, its strong protection, its glorious destiny?

And so in regard to each individual inhabitant of any State, and the highest political good he could desire for his children, and his children's children: what should be dearer to him, politically, than this right of citizenship for him and them, in any portion of the United States—a right not given to him by his particular State, nor conventionally acquired for him by it, but coming down to him from an older and higher source, and which, therefore, his particular State can never, under any plea of allegiance to itself, take from him. It is a right inherited to the present inhabitants of these two mentioned States, from their fathers, who came more or less from all the States. It is much older than either Georgia or Ohio. It existed when one was a poor and sparse colony of swamps, and the other an uninhabited wilderness. Instead of being made by these States, it is not too much to say that it made them what they are, and what they would never have been without it. It is the oldest thing in this country. Coming from history, prescription, and old organic law, it is before the Federal Constitution, before the Articles of Confederation. It existed during the Revolutionary war, and before the Revolutionary war. Without it that war never would have been; without it this country never would have been so settled by an Anglo-Saxon race. *It was the principle of unity* in the colonies, as well as in the present time. It goes back long, long ago, even beyond the period—now more than a century past—when French and English armies were fighting all round the globe, and the prize of the contest was this very territorial unity for which we are now contending. It has never been surrendered, and surely it will not be surrendered, now that the bare wilderness for which *they* then fought so fiercely has become the abode of thirty millions. The loyal States are *fighting for their own*—fighting for it, too, it should ever be remembered, with men who came, in great measure, from the Northern hives, or who have acquired the place and power they possess in the South and Southwest, chiefly through this very right they are now seeking to destroy.

We ask pardon of the reader, if we have dwelt upon this at the hazard of some repetition. Its vast theoretical and practical importance, together with the fact of its having been so much overlooked in the national argument, constitutes our apology. We reason from the true and fundamental "State right" against the false and suicidal claim. It is this precious right which the demagogue doctrine of State sovereignty so seriously disturbs, and would ultimately destroy. We thus characterize the opposing heresy, because, from the beginning, in 1785 and 1798, it has ever been the favorite dogma of the worst party men. Some have advocated it, whose ability cannot be denied, however much we may question their political honesty; but the great secret of its power and spread among us, is its perfect accommodation to that numerous class of third and fourth-rate politicians who *desire* small theatres for themselves, because they are not fitted for acting on the greater, or whose best mode for reaching the higher stage at all, is thought to be this demagogue favoring of the petty and the local, with a constant appeal to those habits of thought and feeling which are ever the stronger in proportion to their narrowness.

It is ever some sectional catchword varying with the times. Now it is "the sunny South," or "My Maryland," or "our own Carolina," or "the Old Dominion;" but once break down the national imperium, and these cries will descend still lower in the scale. The local will become still more local, the sectional appeal still more narrow. It will then be "Old Berkshire," or "Old Suffolk," or "Old Roanoke," or even "the Old Panhandle," according as any party interest can, for the moment, be promoted by any associations connected with such names. Now it is "State rights;" then it will be the rights of counties, cities, wards, all clamoring for the inherent right of self-government, and with as just a demand too, whether legal or natural, as any State can make to break out of our historical, national whole. Is it claimed that the States are historical? So also are some of the lesser divisions. Plymouth is older than Massachusetts; Jamestown, although now a decayed borough, is older, as a self-governing municipality, than Virginia; the City of New-York is older than the State; it received its charter when the latter had no known western or northern boundary.

These cries, though mischievous, have yet some local dignity. Now the sectional words are, "the chivalry of the South," "the bold sons of the West," as sometimes arrayed against "the canting Puritanism of the East." Let that other day come, and soon may we expect to hear of the rights of "the Jersey oystermen," or "the Chesapeake clam-gatherers," or "the free miners of Mauch-Chunk," or "the indomitable tar-burners of North Carolina," or last, though not least, "the unterrified Democracy of the Five Points." In proportion as all above grows loose, (as inevitably must be the case when the bending key of the arch is gone,) so surely would all below give way, and spread apart, sinking ever lower and lower to the level of smaller and meaner interests. The great national band is all that saves us from such a state of things; but this band has much to resist, and should, therefore, be of corresponding strength. The worst of all traitors, the greatest enemies of the true "State rights," have been those politicians who, for the past fifty years, have done all they could to weaken it, and now unblushingly claim that they are the only men that can restore the national health. It is the very sublime of impudence, only equaled by that of the quack, who, after years of almost uninterrupted attendance, and when the patient seems to be in the very agonies of dissolution, should claim that he alone can cure him. *Post hoc, propter hoc*, (after this, on account of this,) is a poor rule for short periods; but give it time enough and it becomes an induction of almost absolute certainty. What is accountable for the corruption, the ignorance, the awful increase of crime that prevails in our greatest city? It is the political influence that has so *long* and so *steadily* ruled there. Who are accountable for our national troubles? It is the political party that, since the year 1800, with rare and brief intervals of interruption, has had its way and its will in the administration of our State and National Governments. If not, why not? What other cause or power could be put in competition with it as having a leading share in such effect? Surely this is fair reasoning, or it is in vain ever to attempt the drawing a conclusion from any inductive historical premises. Our sixty years' trial has every element of the strictest Baconian rule to make it a *crucial* experiment, conclusive of one result and excluding every other.

But this is taking us from our appointed course, though in itself a legitimate and instructive retrospection. The result to which we have alluded has been brought about mainly by this false cry of "State rights." It has given those who employed it a great advantage. There is, indeed, something good and natural in local attachments, and the party demagogue gains credit for seeming to address it; but beyond this, and wholly aside from this, the appeal he makes is to all that is most poor and sordid in human thinking. The popular heart, if left to itself, would ever be national; the grandeur of the idea would counteract the keen though narrow strength of local feeling. It is, however, very easily swayed by such cries as we have mentioned; and so the appeal to local, sectional prejudice, to State pride, ever stronger as it is narrower, has been the great party power. It was all the better instrument for such a purpose, inasmuch as it required but little mental ability for its successful employment. It was a very simple machine; any man could turn it who had the good luck or the low adroitness to get himself seated at the crank. It was a weapon easily found, and easily used for any temporary or partisan effect. Those who are just capable of wielding it are a numerous class, while men of a national stamp, like Washington, Hamilton, Madison, Clay and Webster, are of a much rarer occurrence. Hence we say the "State rights" doctrine has had the popular advantage in our party contests, and would ultimately prevail, even to the national dissolution, if there were not other and higher forces in the great currents of history to counteract it. In these currents we are now strongly borne; and *hence it is a right time to take an observation*, and see where we are moving and whence we have drifted, and by what rules and courses hereafter our voyage is to be conducted. In periods like these, if we may be allowed to change the metaphor, there is a search for foundations. We wish to know what there is beneath us. We wake up to see that there must be something deeper in our national idea, and in our national existence than is comprehended in this poor party dogma. We would not give up "State rights" by any means; but we begin to ask ourselves, what is the highest and most precious among them, and the answer comes back with a power unknown before. It is this right of each State, and of each member of each State, in every other State of our great national whole. When this is threatened by treason, we learn its inestimable value, not only in itself and its direct benefits, but also as the *conservator* of all inferior State rights. We are alarmed at the prospect of its loss, and we say: At any and every sacrifice that we can make, that loss shall be averted; this priceless citizenship shall go down to our children and our children's children. They shall not be "strangers to the commonwealth" of our American Israel, nor "to the covenant" of our American nationality. We will not leave them aliens—*aliens* to the rich inheritance of their fathers—*aliens* to one another.

T. L.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

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Bavaria	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	Mar. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Mar. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Mar. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'gton	April 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
China	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	April 13	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	April 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Mar. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Mar. 3	Liverpool	Portland.
Arabia	Mar. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Mar. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Mar. 5	Southampton	New-York.
Olympus	Mar. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Wash'ton	Mar. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Mar. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Mar. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Creole	Mar. 23	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Geo. Washington	Mar. 26	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Mar. 26	New-York	*Nassau.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

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The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of New-York* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Bavaria*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for Port-au-Prince by the *Saladin* will close on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies by the *Morning Star* will close at 2 P. M., and for New-Orleans at 1:30 P. M.

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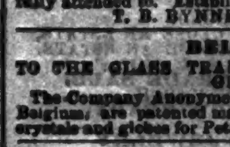
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AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant man, a situation as coachman; well recommended; understands his business; strictly temperate; is an excellent driver; competent groom; willing and obliging. Address W. W., Box No. 193 Times Office.

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AS GERMAN COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man, with references, competent to fill any such place, wishes a situation. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, WITH 20 years' experience of the hardware and metal trades, wishes an immediate engagement. Address, stating where an interview may be had and salary offered, W. H. B., Post-office, New-York.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—AN ENGLISH PROTestant man and his wife desire situations—the man is a first-rate hand on a farm, a good gardener, and an excellent thatcher; his wife is a good laundress and housemaid. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A BANKING, INsurance or commercial office, by a gentleman perfectly familiar with the business of the City. References unexceptionable and expectations moderate. Address W. H. A., Box No. 4,122 Post-office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—BY A WIDOWER, WITH TWO small children, a Swiss, French or any other lady, speaking French fluently, to take charge of his household. One conversant with the care of children, of kind disposition, simple habits, and who feels that it lies in her power to supply, as far as practicable, the place of a mother, may secure a pleasant home by addressing A. L., Box No. 2,650 New-York Post-office. Unexceptionable references required.

LAD WANTED FOR THE COUNTRY.—IF any young Englishman or Protestant Irishman, 19 to 23 years old, of good character, and who has been accustomed to the care of horses and cows at home, obliging, and willing to make himself useful at a country seat, a few miles from the City, be in search of employment, he can probably procure a permanent situation, should he prove deserving, by addressing COUNTRY SEAT, Box No. 2,565 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD FARMERS OR gardeners with small family, to develop and improve a well-stocked place of 30 acres, containing several hundred dwarf and standard fruit trees; location near the City; wages $20 per month each, and 25 per cent. of sales, with house, milk, vegetables, wood, &c. Apply to Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a first-class single man; must be a good gardener, and good careful driver, and understand the care of horses and harness. None but an honest, sober and industrious man need apply. Place small. Call at No. 20 East 20th-st., before 9 A. M. and after 6 P. M.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR AGENTS TO MAKE MONEY. The best chance ever offered. Good reliable agents wanted everywhere. Extra liberal inducements offered. Send for descriptive catalogue and terms to Agents. Address J. G. WELLS, No. 165 William-st., New-York.

WANTED IN AN OFFICE—A BOY ABOUT 15 years of age to run messages and make himself generally useful; must be prompt and obliging; one living with his parents preferred. Apply at No. 71 Water-st. at half-past 8 A. M.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN THAT UNDERstands vegetable gardening; also the care of a horse and cow and is willing to make himself generally useful on a small place in the country; a middle-aged man preferred. Apply at HENDERSON'S office, 13 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF STEADY, INDUStrious boys, of good manners and habits, from 15 to 17 years of age, to learn a branch of mechanical business. Permanent employment and good wages will be given. Apply at 33 Beekman-st., up stairs, from 10 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A STOUT ACTIVE LAD, TO MAKE himself generally useful about the store. One residing with his parents preferred. Apply Monday morning at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 65 and 67 Exchange-place, up stairs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS waitress, who understands her business; also a young man or boy not under 17 years of age, a Protestant, in attendance upon a physician and waiting at the door. Apply at No. 37 East 12th-st.

GARDENER WANTED.—A SINGLE MAN competent to take care of a good country garden and a pair of horses. Inquire at the Union-place Hotel, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY, CAPABLE OF taking care of a horse and driving; also to take care of a cow and work around the house. Apply before 11 o'clock at No. 733 Broadway, Room No. 8.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman as seamstress to go to Newport, R. I. Apply at Clarendon Hotel, Parlor No. 28, from 10 till 11 o'clock A. M.

GARDENER AND TWO ASSISTANT gardeners wanted on a nursery and seed farm; wages liberal. Apply to FRANCIS BRILL, Newark, N. J.

A VEGETABLE GARDENER.—WANTED, a married man as a vegetable gardener and to assist on a farm. Apply at 234 Front-st., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—IN A BROKER'S OFFICE, TO run of errands; salary, $1 a week first year. Apply by letter to Box No. 3,131 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT BOY WHO IS CApable of taking care of a horse, and a small place. Apply at L. BODENSBERGER'S, No. 136 William-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM ABOUT the middle of May, for two gentlemen and their wives, on a farm preferred. The fare must be good, with plenty of fresh vegetables, fruit, eggs, milk, &c.; must be within 25 miles of City Hall. Address K. C., Box No. 2,050 Post-office, New-York City.

BOARD—WANTED FOR THE SEASON FROM the 1st of May next, for a gentleman, wife and son, in a family where there are few or no boarders; location must be between 14th and 23d sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; references exchanged. Address Box No. 416 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN obtain board in a retired and healthy location, by applying soon to JUDSON, FOWLER & CO., No. 44 Walker-st., New-York.

WANTED.—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, handsomely furnished apartments between Broadway and 6th-av., not above 23d-st. or below Washington-square. Address Box No. 4,900 Post-office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARY and CATHERINE COMMERFORD.—When last heard from were living in this City; any information will be thankfully received by their anxious brother. Address FRANK COMMERFORD, Box No. 129 Times Office, New-York.

IF MRS. DORIS TIELO, NEE LIENA, will call at or send her address to the office of this paper, she will receive a letter of importance addressed to her.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF carriages, depot wagons, first-class City-built, top and no top buggies, coal-box wagons, fourteen park and road wagons, fine City-built rockaways and Germantowns, single and double harness, for sale by OSGOOD & COOK, No. 63 Cedar-st., near Broadway.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
For full information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

BALLS.

TWELFTH REGIMENT BALL.
In aid of the Widows and Orphans of deceased New-York Soldiers.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, April 21, 1864.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING IN NEW-YORK for the American Sunday School Union will be held in the Brick Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Spring's), corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. A. A. Willets, of Brooklyn, Gustavus H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Stephen Paxon, from Illinois, will make addresses. Rev. John H. Burtis will report the contributions of the past year and make a general statement. Contributions and annual pledges will be received.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE Missionary Anniversary of this Church will be held on SUNDAY. Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Sabbath School Missionary Society will hold their Anniversary at 3 P. M., and a general Missionary Meeting will be held in the evening at 7 o'clock. Pastor Henderson, a missionary just returned from India, and several distinguished laymen, will address the meetings, afternoon and evening. Seats free.

GREENWICH REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH.—This church having opened its new place of worship, at No. 281 6th-av., near 20th-st., will hold its services in this building every Sabbath. Divine service will be held on SUNDAY, in the morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The Sabbath School will meet in the same place at 9 o'clock A. M. All persons interested in the establishment of a Dutch Church in the upper part of the City are respectfully invited to attend.

PEWS FOR SALE AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the basement, on March 24, 1864, at 12 o'clock. St. Bartholomew's Church, (Rev. Dr. Cooke's) pews Nos. 14, 111 and 112, and No. 164 is one of the most eligible [illegible] Thomas' Church (Rev. Dr. Morgan) pew No. [illegible]. For particulars, inquire of the auctioneer, No. 23 Pine-st.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS.—Rev. N. E. Cornwall, D. D., Rector.—Service in the Stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY, March 20, at 3½ P. M.—sermon by the Rector, and at 7½ P. M., sermon by Rev. W. F. Morgan, D. D. Morning service at 10½ A. M. in the hall northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, and GEO. H. STUART, Esq., President of the Commission, will deliver addresses in behalf of this noble organization, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Congregational Tabernacle, corner York and Henderson sts., JERSEY CITY.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner Madison and Catharine.—The twenty-fourth in the Course of Sabbath Evening Sermons will be delivered by Rev. Dr. E. G. Wills, of New-York, on SABBATH, March 20, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Rev. A. McGlashan, pastor.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES, SECOND SERIES.—Being 81-courses upon Christian Life, delivered in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. Alex. H. Vinton, D. D., (using the Episcopal Service) will preach the eleventh of this series of practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 20, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—Repentance.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts.—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. Samuel J. Cornelius, will preach in the morning, and Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D., Assistant Minister of Trinity Parish, and Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., in the evening, March 20. Seats for all.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—A public meeting in behalf of this truly Christian work will be held, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Presbyterian Church, 14th-st. and 2d-av. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. Rockwell, of Brooklyn, who has just returned from the army, and by Rev. Geo. J. Mingins.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNday School Teachers will hold their annual meeting in the Washington-square R. D. Church (Rev. Dr. Hutton's,) on MONDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock. Interesting exercises may be expected. Subject for discussion—*Mistakes and Errors in Sunday School Instruction.*

A COURSE BY REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Chapel of the Polytechnic, Brooklyn, Livingston-st., near Court, in the rear of the City Hall, will begin SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock. *On Passages in the Life of the Saviour.* Morning service at 10½. Sunday School at 3½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder J. B. Cook, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who are interested to hear on the coming events connected with the coming of the kingdom of Christ are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D., by request, will repeat the sermon delivered in the South Church series, in his Church, 5th-av., corner 46th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Church and Soul Life.*

SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.—S. S. Snow, messenger of the coming Saviour, will preach the "Sure word of prophecy" relative to the impending crisis of the world and coming of the Kingdom of God, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—Protestant Episcopal—in 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. Robert G. Dickson, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, REV. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., will repeat his sermon on the "Liturgy," in the Church of the Resurrection, 35th-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 20th inst. Subject—*Universality and Primitive Authority of a Liturgy.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. Moses Ballou will explain a text that an eminent orthodox clergyman said was the only one in the Bible that prevented him from being a Universalist. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

HELL—ITS HISTORY AND DESTINY.—Rev. S. T. Flanders will deliver the ninth discourse on this subject, at Historical Society's Building, 2d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Christ on Hell.* Strangers cordially invited.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Bishop Janes, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. C. S. Harris. The seats are free. The public are invited to attend. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE MESSRS. HALSTED'S, WITH their band of devoted praying brethren, will take charge of the exercises at Beekman Hill M. E. Church, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 o'clock P. M., seats free. The public cordially welcome.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. F. S. De Hass will preach the eighth sermon of the course before this association, in the Pacific-st. Methodist Church, on next SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Christian Integrity.* Young men are cordially invited to attend.

THE HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, until the completion of their new chapel, will continue to worship at Washington Hall, on 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. S. Bourne, Pastor, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS will lecture to strangers, young men, and families not having seats in churches, every SUNDAY EVENING, in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Seats free and a collection taken.

SECOND ADVENT BELIEVERS, WHO ignore the doctrine of the non-resurrection of the wicked dead, will meet again in Room No. 15 Cooper Institute, SUNDAY, March 20, at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE THIRTEENTH sermon in this series will be preached by the Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, in the Presbyterian Church in 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY—Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Visitors to the school of this well-known Institution always go away much gratified.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—IN the absence of the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Armitage, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and Rev. Dr. Schaff, President of Mercersburgh University, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

ELDER RUFUS WENDELL WILL lecture in Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on TUESDAY EVENING next, March 22, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Bible Doctrine of Hell* will be resumed. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. DR. THOMPSON WILL PREACH at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, on *The Power and Resources of the United Church against the Rationalism of the Times.* Service at 7½ o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. James B. Dunn, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THE seventh lecture on *Bunyan's Holy War* will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Cheever, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, on *The Life and Labors of Mr. Carnal Security, in the Town of Mansoul.*

THE BLIND PREACHER—REV. MR. DIXON—will preach at the Jones M. E. Mission, in 46th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., on SUNDAY, the 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and the Rev. Prof. J. W. Lindsay at 3 P. M. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY PLACE.—Rev. Edward [illegible], Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall corner 8th-av. and 33d-st.; Rev. R. G. Shimball, Minister. Regular services morning and evening. Subject for evening—*Prophecy Concerning the Gentile Church, etc.*—all important subjects. Services 7½ o'clock.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual, in his Church in 41st-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Free seats, and a cordial welcome to strangers.

TO CONGREGATIONS, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.—To let, a fine, airy, clean and quiet hall, for Sundays and week evenings; neighborhood quiet and central. Inquire at No. 16 Bowery, 2d floor.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. John H. Raymond, D. D., will preach in the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, on 29th-st., near Madison-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

REV. SAMUEL S. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, March 20, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 43d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., *On the Source and Means of Consolation to Affliction*; and at 7½ P. M. *Subject—God gave this Country to Protestants for Liberty.* Sunday-school at 2 and 3 o'clock. Prayer will be administered at the close of the morning service by a pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE Service will be held in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Rev. Dr. DYER will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. STANDISH H. TYNG, Jr., in the AFTERNOON.

"THE HELPFULNESS OF THE LIFE OF THOMAS STARR KING."—Rev. HENRY BEACHER will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Montrose and Clark-st., Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 229 E. 17th, between 6th and 7th ave. Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor. Services in this Church to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—25th-st., few doors east of 4th-av.—Divine service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. D. PLACE, will preach in the MORNING; Rev. F. VINTON, D. D., of Trinity Church, in the EVENING. Special collections.

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH AT THE Church of the New-England Soldier's Relief Association, SUNDAY, March 20, 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

MACDOUGAL-STREET CHURCH.—REV. J. C. Wadsworth, pastor elect, will preach in the Market St. Church, corner of Market and Henry sts., SABBATH, morning and evening. Services at 10½ and 7½.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. R. H. Cox, D. D., will preach in the church, corner of 8th-av. and 21st-st., NEXT SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.—PREACHING This day, Rev. Rev. Mr. ALVIN BARTLETT, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 3 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

IRVING HALL.—W. H. WILBURN, WILL DELIVER another of the course of lectures on the "Early History of Christianity," to-morrow, (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. The public invited.

REAL ESTATE.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—South Tredermark, Conn.; has 34-inch Fourdrinier machine, six engines, two rotary boilers and all machinery of a first-class mill; the water power is rated three hundred horse, and is never failing; the mill building is 40x100 feet, three stories; machine room, stuff, stock room, 2 boilers, 2 engines, 2 sets of beaters, 2 washing engines, &c.; a machine shop and carpenter's shop adjoining; spring water of the purest quality is brought half a mile in a 13-inch iron pipe; the property may be sold without the paper machinery if wanted for woolen, cotton or other manufacturing; most of the purchase money can remain on the premises. For further particulars inquire of or address A. G. GOODMAN, No. 38 Beekman-st., New-York.

BUILDING SITES AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., FOR SALE.—About 12 acres of land near the mountain at Montclair, N. J. The land is sufficiently elevated to give a wide and charming view without the inconvenience of climbing the mountain side, and is easily accessible from further or near by the most desirable residential portions of the village. Terms very easy. Inquire of ABIATHUR HARRISON or JOSEPH H. BALDWIN, near the premises at Montclair, or of the Newark Banking Company, Newark, N. J.

$1,150 WILL PURCHASE TWO COTTAGE HOUSES, one and a half stories high, good basement and rooms, and a shop in the rear, situated at Astoria, on the Flushing turnpike, about 15 minutes' walk from the ferry or steamboat; suitable for a small family. Cherry tree, grape ry, currants, with about half an acre of land; 5 years' time, and terms easy. Apply to BENJ. W. HOPPER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE flat, basement dwelling, No. 10 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 20 feet in front, 60 feet in rear, unobstructed view, no nuisance, lighted ground, in complete order. Modern improvements. To be seen day or evening. Possession immediately. Also, farm at Hempstead, L. I., both sold at a sacrifice. Apply to Owner, No. 8 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—OVER A million and a half of real estate of all descriptions, in the cities and country, at all prices; also, stores, houses and farms to let. Apply to PETER A. ABERT, Real Estate, Room Agent and Appraiser, No. 363 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., late Williamsburgh. N. B.—Rents and other accounts collected at 5 per cent.

MURRAY HILL LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.—Situated west side of 4th-av., comprising the entire front between 36th and 40th sts., together with 4 lots on the rear, being one of the most desirable places now offering, either for a church site or private residence. Address A. E. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 63 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, 38TH-ST., near 5th-av., a handsome brown-stone front house, 25 feet wide, with the modern improvements, built by a gentleman for his own occupancy, and no expense was spared to make it a first-class residence. An extra price can be had if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR TO LET—A THREE-story high stoop house, Philadelphia brick front, Greek Grecian, 17x42, let for $300 per annum, on Edward-st., near Greene-av., all the modern improvements, and in beautiful location, within one block of the Central R. R., and convenient to the 34-av. R. R.; price $4,000. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH STOOP brown-stone front house and lot on 47th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., and near 8th-av. Will be sold with or without furniture. If sold with furniture, immediate possession will be given. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 56 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, (late Williamsburgh,) with or without furniture, the new three-story brick house No. 216 Rose-st.; has high basement, all modern improvements; ten minutes' walk from ferry; desirable for a small family. Price, without furniture, $4,400, on easy terms. Apply at No. 28 Rose-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER, THE COUNTRY residence of the late Capt. W. A. Coffin, situated about a mile from Williams's Bridge, on the Boston road, consisting of a large dwelling-house; gardener's lodge; stable; dairy, and carriage house; the grounds large and tastefully laid out, and furnished with greenhouse. Apply at No. 60 Walk-st.

TO LET.

TO LET AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—ONE hour from New-York by Morris and Essex Rail road; communication six times a day each way, two convenient cottage houses, each containing eight rooms and cellar; situated in the best part of the village, near the depot; each house, within eight minutes' walk of the railroad depot; rent $225 and $250. Apply to RICHARD GREEN, No. 315 Canal-st., New-York.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FINE HOTEL FRONTING on Rockaway beach, 400-ft. and 60-ft.-av., is now being completely renovated, papered and painted and will be put in order for use to render it in every respect a first-class hotel. It will be ready for occupancy by April 1, and will be leased for a term of years. Apply to DYE & CURTISS, No. 208 Pearl-st.

FOR RENT OR SALE—FURNISHED, IF DESIRED, an elegant country residence, having all the modern improvements, and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson. The place contains 17 acres, and is within five minutes' walk of the depot at Peekskill. For particulars address HENRY A. SMITH, No. 113 Reade-st., or C. TOWNSEND, on the premises.

TO LET IN WEST FARMS—(OR FOR SALE, with the drug-store adjoining)—a new and a half-story house, with double parlors, six bedrooms, pantry, &c., front lawn, large garden, barn and stable. Apply to J. ACKERMAN, West Farms, or address F. THOMAS, Elizabeth, N. J.

ALL PARTIES HAVING ROOMS TO rent, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, will please call and register the same at the Reading Agency of the Metropolitan Intelligence Institute, No. 41 Bleecker-st. Members furnished gratis. EDGAR & LAWRENCE.

TO LET—BROADWAY OFFICE OR DESK ROOM in Brentano's store, No. 708 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Possession immediately. Apply on premises, to S. W. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Canal near Broadway; also a store and basement. JOHN GANDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

FARMS.

A. W. C. BEASLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF A VALUABLE WEST CHESTER COUNTY FARM.—A. W. BEASLEY will sell on THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at Oe Merchant's Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, a fine farm, 1½ miles southwest from White Plains, in the road to Mamaroneck, containing forty acres of land, with good improvements. Maps and particulars of auctioneer, office, No. 43 Wall-st., New-York, or Messrs. MILLS & COCHRANE, Attorneys, White Plains.

$2,500—FARM FOR SALE IN THE Town of Richland, Oswego County, New-York; five hours' ride from Jersey City by Erie Railroad; a farm of 100 acres; 35 acres of it under a high cultivation, good frame house 30x40 feet with wing, large barn and outbuildings, will all give the purchaser a good home and a farm of ease in date expected; $1,500 cash and $1,000 on mortgage. Apply to J. W. COLLINS, No. 1,162 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.

A FINE FARM—200 ACRES—BEAUTIFULLY situate; on high ground, commanding the Sound, 3 miles from the City; 2 m. lie from depot and steamboat landing; fine orchards, fine large buildings, barn, sheds, carriage houses, &c.; will be divided or another, or will be exchanged in part for a house in the City or Brooklyn. Address WM. BEATTYS, Portchester, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE OF ABOUT 40 ACRES, 4 miles from Paterson Depot, good house, plenty of fruit, well fenced land, will divide in 10 or more parts; terms easy. Apply to O. OATES, Van Houten-st., Paterson, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—OR EASY terms; 120 acres, or part, with tenantry; large barn, house, &c., at Hicksville, Long Island. For particulars apply to R. VAN VECHTEN, Hicksville, L. I.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FULL size, between 14th and 34th sts. and 5th and 8th avs. Price to be about $18,000. Address Box No. 1,157 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE

AS FOLLOWS:

Brown-stone front house, northwest corner of 48th st. and 3d-av.

Brown-stone front house, south side 49th-st., 75 feet west from 2d-av.

Two brown-stone front houses, Nos. 3 and 5 Morris-place, West 42d-st.

Two brown-stone front houses, Nos. 319 and 323 East 26th st.

Five full lots north side 46th-st., near 2d-av.

Lot south side 123d-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

Three brick houses, Nos. 187, 189 and 201 East 35th-st.

Lot east side Lexington-av., near 44th-st.

Plot north side 36th-st., near 2d-av.

Four full lots south side 16th-st., between Avenues A and B.

Ten lots north and south sides 112th-st., near 1st-av.

Lot south side 123d-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

Two brick houses in Brooklyn—other No. 30 Cheever-place, and the other west side Lawrence-street, No. 135 south Myrtle-av.

Apply to

BRAINARD & RICE,
No. 41 Wall-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE, WITH NINE lots, southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb ave., Brooklyn. The house is frescoed throughout; has every convenience; basement floor half in black walnut and ash; has store-room, milk-room, laundry, kitchen, &c.; on first floor, drawing-room, parlor, library, in black walnut; dining-room, in solid oak; elaborately-carved pulpit, mantel and mirror frame, with marometric floor; the bedrooms are airy and handsome. Part or all of the furniture (made to order, without regard to expense) will be sold with the house, if desired. On the premises is a billiard-room and bowling-alley, elegantly fitted. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage-room fitted in chestnut; loft, coachman's room, &c., &c.

Also 12 lots of land on New-York av., Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. A builder's loan will be made if required. Apply to

ABIEL HEYWOOD, No. 38 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, Nos. 21 and 23 West 38th-st.; full size, finished in the best manner, with all improvements. Apply on the premises from 1 to 5 P. M., or to LOPER & DAVIS, foot of East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front high-stoop dwelling on 2d-place, Brooklyn; the house is 20 feet front, and the lot 100 feet deep, and will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 20 feet front, two-story extension, 32x38, built in the best manner by a gentleman for his own residence. Apply on the premises, No. 9 West 34th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COMFO HOUSE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, COMFO HOUSE—part of the estate and the elegant residence of R. H. Winslow, Esq., deceased, located at Westport, Conn., and near Long Island Sound. The grounds offered for sale are about 40 acres in extent, embracing lawns, gardens and farm, and are all in the highest state of cultivation. The mansion is large, of French and English architecture, beautifully combined, and in perfect order, and containing all the late and modern improvements—painted, frescoed and grained in the highest style of art. There are 12 rooms on the kitchen or basement floor; also marble hall; also 6 or 8 large and superbly finished rooms, and inlaid floors in parlor story; 8 or 10 rooms on the second floor, and 4 or 5 on the third floor, some of them spacious, and observatory above; billiard-room near to and detached from the dwelling. The grounds, roads, walks, stables, coach-house, ice-house, gardener, farmer and coachman's houses, are of handsome architecture and in unusually fine order. Every large grape-house, 2 green-houses and 2 conservatories, large barns, in which are numerous horses and cattle stalls, corn and cow houses, yards, sheds, &c.; poultry-yards, duck-pond, fish-pond, &c., &c.

This estate is about two hours or 50 miles from City, approachable by N. Y. & N. H. R. R., and is now offered for sale by order of executors.

There is probably not to be found a more elegant and complete residence in any State in the Union. The fruit in the grape-houses ripens May 1, and holds till Christmas. Apples or shards in full bearing, and foreign fruits of choice and great variety. A rare opportunity is now offered to secure a rare and fine residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

A country place, containing 12 acres of choice land, on the south side, and just beyond the City limits of the City of Poughkeepsie; the house is large, 2½ stories high, has water, outhouses, &c., an orchard of peach trees, 70 by 17 feet, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River, Fishkill and Catskill Mountains, and the adjacent country; the gardens are very productive, the place well stocked with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery and the stables, &c., new and commodious. 8 additional acres of land will be sold with the place, if desired; for further particulars inquire of

DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover-st.
L. W. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st., or of
HENRY W. SHAW, Mar. 19-4t., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ONE HOUR FROM CITY.

For sale—Mansion, lodge, &c.; 20 acres, fine park, perfectly healthy, extensive view, peculiarly adapted to a gentleman's residence. Apply to T. BOND, No. 128 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—Situated in West Farms, Westchester County, only 3½ miles from Harlem bridge, consisting of twenty acres of choice land, in a high state of cultivation. The dwelling-house is two story, with basement, 40x50 feet, and contains all the modern improvements. The stable, barn, and other outhouses are extensive and commodious. An opportunity like this to secure a delightful country home, within a short and pleasant drive of the city, is seldom offered. For particulars apply to JOSEPH McGUIRE, No. 128 3d-av., near 14th-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, OPPOSITE Poughkeepsie, 273 miles north of New-Paltz Landing, and on the post-road to Kingston, 20 acres best land desirably located, with fine building site and unsurpassed mountain and river views of 30 miles, in the immediate vicinity of several country seats of well-known citizens of New-York. Price moderate and terms to suit purchaser. A large portion on bond and mortgage if desired. Apply to J. W. HALSTED, at New York Life Insurance Company, No. 113 and 114 Broadway.

ROCHDALE.—FOR SALE, OR WOULD BE EXchanged in part for good productive New-York or Brooklyn property, one of the most desirable places to be found in the country, situated at Rochdale, fifteen miles from New-York City, and two and a half miles from the railroad depot at Paterson, N. J. Price $18,000 for ninety acres with buildings, and for a separate portion of the same place, $4,000 for twelve acres and buildings. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT FAIRFIELD, CONN.—THE residence of Capt. Charles K. Crocker, with 12 acres of highly cultivated land, free from rock, and well stocked with choice fruits of different kinds. The house is handsomely situated, surrounded by beautiful shade trees; 40x44 and extension, and is in complete order. There is a carriage-house, stable and barn, and an acre of garden. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Junction court.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH TWELVE acres, 1½ acres of land, beautifully situated on high ground, beautifully shaded and choice fruit; 5 minutes' walk to Fordham depot. Price $4,250, or will let six months for $200 furnished. Address

WILLIAM BEATTYS, Portchester, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL brown-stone house of 14 rooms, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, with all modern improvements. Neighborhood first class, within forty-five minutes of the City hourly. Inquire of A. HOAG, No. 78 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—AT LENOX, MASS., for sale or to rent, a house and grounds on "Church Hill," house new, and commanding one of the finest views in the town. For particulars, address the proprietor, O. D. WILSON, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 47 BOND-ST., with water, gas, bath and offices in the rear, suitable for a dentist, doctor, private family or boarding-house. C. B. HITCHCOCK, No. 66 Fulton-st., second floor.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION. Price list sent on receipt of post-stamp. Italian and silk violin strings 25 cents, mailed. Musical instruments repaired. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

TO CHURCHES.—A FINE SOPRANO DEsires an engagement in a church for a liberal salary, or a good number of pupils. She is a superior vocalist and teacher. Address MUSIC, Box No. 176 Brooklyn Post-office.

NEW SCALE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, OVERstrung, full round corners, 6½ octaves; Melodeons, $75, etc.; second-hand pianos, $45; old pianos taken in exchange. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND Will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with GRAY WOOLEN BLANKETS—army standard, of domestic manufacture—in order that the present weekly deliveries may be largely increased.

Bidders must state in their proposals—which must be given in writing, as well as in figures—the quantity and time and place of delivery.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signature will be appended to the guaranty, and said guaranty accompany the bid; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Bidders, as well as their sureties, or guarantors, who may not be known at this office, will furnish a certificate from the United States District Attorney, Postmaster, or other public functionary, at the residence of the bidder or guarantors, setting forth clearly the fact, that the bidder and his sureties are responsible men, who will, if a contract is awarded them, act in good faith with the United States, and faithfully execute the same.

No bid will be entertained that does not fully comply with all of the above requirements, and which is not properly guaranteed by two responsible parties as above specified.

Bids from defaulting contractors will not be received.

Blank forms for proposals can be had upon application at this office.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Blankets."

C. H. CROSMAN,
Assist. Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, TENDER Feet, &c., cured without pain by Dr. J. BRIGGS, Surgeon Chiropodist, 587 3d-av., opposite St. Paul's Church. BRIGGS' alleviatory and modern practice are sold for discussion and cure by mail, in cases.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1864.

TO HIDE AND LEATHER, AND BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to represent the above-mentioned trades in the great METROPOLITAN Fair, to be held in this City, commencing on the 28th of March inst.

The object of the Fair is to raise funds for the UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

You know the prominent importance of the mission of mercy performed by this commission. Each battle-field, sadly but most earnestly, attests their invaluable services to the sick and wounded.

The return of Spring brings renewed action to our armies, and admonishes to make no effort to cheer, cherish and sustain our gallant defenders.

The appeal of the U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION for aid comes commended by its truth.

With the patriotic and the humane to supporting arguments it succeeds.

Contributions will be received in money or merchandise.

Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. Ellen H. Strong, Treasurer, and may be sent to either of the committee.

Goods are received at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in 14th-st., near 6th-av., where they will be receipted for. Each package should have its value marked on it, and also the name of the donor.

It is respectfully requested that contributors should inclose a memorandum of the nature and value of their gift to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, on their trade, which will thus secure due credit for the total amount of its subscription.

E. M. YOUNG,
Chairman Sub-Committee Hides and Leather.
J. E. BULKLEY,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
OLIVER HOYT,
STEPHEN HYATT,
Chairman Sub-Committee on Boots and Shoes.
WILLIAM A. HALL,
NATHANIEL FISHER,
JAMES M. BUST,
FRANCIS A. STOUT,
Chairman Committee on Leather, Boots and Shoes, of the Metropolitan Fair.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, WATCHES, &c.

The undersigned having been appointed a committee to represent the above-mentioned trades in the Metropolitan Fair to be held in this City on the 28th instant, would give notice that they are now prepared to receive contributions either of money or goods.

It is desirable, when goods are sent, that a proper invoice accompany them, thus enabling the committee to recognize the donors, and to mark the articles for sale.

The committee, with an appreciation of the wealth and importance of the Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware and Watch interest, would feel it a generous response, that will comport favorably with the contributions of other interests, both in this City and at other places, and do credit alike to their liberality and patriotism.

Donations in goods may be sent to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Ball, Black & Co., or Fellows & Co., or in money to any of the undersigned.

Checks should be drawn to the order of Henry Ball, firm of Ball, Black & Co.

JOHN P. FELLOWS, Jr., of Fellows & Co.
No. 11 Maiden-lane.
J. J. HYDE, E. F. Hyde & Bros.
H. A. ROBBINS, Robbins & Appleton.
MARCELLUS HARTLEY, Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
C. W. MCCLURE, Tiffany & Co.
AARON CARTER, Carter, Hale & Co.
JOHN D. BREZ, F. A. Brez & Son.
JOHN WILSON, J. Wilson & Co.
W. GALE, Jr., Gale & Son.
HIRAM YOUNG,
D. F. APPLETON,
CHARLES FANNING, Lucius Hart & Co.
W. D. MAXWELL, Palmer, Richardson & Co.
HENRY RANDEL, Randel & Harmony.
E. B. MONEOUR, Ball, Black & Co.
G. W. McCLURE,
Chairman.

HENRY BALL,
Treasurer.
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,
Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FAIR

FOR THE

RELIEF OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

TO THE FARMERS, DAIRY PRODUCERS, MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS:

The committee appointed to solicit donations from the above parties for the Sanitary Fair, would respectfully call the attention of all disposed to contribute to the invaluable charitable object, and request that they would at once forward donations either in articles, or money to the Chairman of the Committee.

All articles may be sent to the nearest Railroad depot or Express office, addressed to John E. Freeman, Metropolitan Fair Buildings, 14-st., near 6th-av., New-York, with the name of the donor and the value of the articles attached thereto. A receipt should be taken from some responsible party to whom the articles are delivered at the Railroad depot or Express office, and mailed to the Chairman of the Committee.

All articles will be delivered by Railroads and Express Companies free of charge.

COMMITTEE.

Mr. THOMAS DEVOE, Mr. H. H. ALLEN,
Mr. ROBT. A. BELL, Mr. J. H. KIMBALL,
Mr. THOS. HALL, FAILE, Mr. RICHARD CHURCH,
Mr. LEWIS G. MORRIS, N. P. HOSACK, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

IN AID OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

DEPARTMENT FOR MEN'S HATS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING.

The Special Committee appointed to solicit contributions from those in the Metal, Hardware, and House-furnishing trade, would respectfully give notice to all those intending to send articles of merchandise to the Fair, that the BOOK IS NOW READY, and that a member of the Committee will be in attendance daily to arrange the articles for exhibition.

A prompt and liberal response to this notice is urged, that the room of this department may be secured to the trade, and realize a large amount for the treasury.

O. H. MURDOCK, Chairman.
GEO. C. WETMORE, Sec'y.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

To Carpenters, Sawyers, Chair-builders, Bank-makers and all wood workers in wood:

The undersigned would respectfully announce that they have been appointed a committee to solicit from the above named mechanics of business contributions either in articles or in money for the Metropolitan Fair, in aid of the Sanitary Commission for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers.

Goods should be sent to the Fair Buildings, Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av., where they will be receipted for and assigned to the Committee for Arrangement in the Fair. A memorandum of their character and value should accompany them. Money may be given to any member of the committee of the committee, who will receipt for it, or may be handed in on the next morning, or on Friday morning, or Saturday, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., where contributors are invited to meet the committee.

G. VAN NOSTRAND, Chairman.

MATTHEW KANE, A. G. ROGERS,
EDWARD G. HOBART, JOHN WOODWARD,
EDWARD GRIDLEY, WM. B. BANEN,
WM. B. GEDNEY, E. F. ROGERS,
J. E. SMITH, JOHN GRIFFIN,
JAMES STEVENS, R. M. SMITH,
CHARLES W. MOORES, JOHN NICHOLSON,
CHAS. WHITLOCK, JAMES DALY.

METROPOLITAN FAIR COMMITTEE ON WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES.

The undersigned having been appointed a Committee to solicit contributions for the Fair in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, would respectfully inform the trade that they are now ready to receive donations which may be sent to either member of the Committee. When goods are sent, an invoice of the same should accompany them. The Committee will wait upon the resident dealers and manufacturers of these goods, in a few days.

COMMITTEE.

E. K. ROSENFELD, EDWIN T. BUTLER,
PASCHAL S. HUGHES, J. C. CALHOUN,
CYRUS SUTUS, ROBERT S. LYON,
THOMAS PORTER, R. R. HINSDALE,
E. M. TOWNSEND, EDWIN S. TAILER, Jr.
WILLIAM POWD, Chairman.
S. J. DENNIS, Treasurer. C. G. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

ARMS AND TROPHIES—METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on Arms and Trophies are desirous of making their department one of special interest, and would ask the cooperation of the public. Parties possessing trophies of any kind of the rebellion, or earlier wars in this country, which they wish to contribute, or place on exhibition, will please address, at an early date, W. T. BLODGETT, Chairman Committee, No. 2 Great Jones-st. All articles intrusted to this Committee for exhibition will be carefully protected and promptly returned at the close of the fair.

W. T. BLODGETT,
Chairman Committee, No. 115 Norfolk-st.

"METROPOLITAN FAIR."

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,

14th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN E. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, APPOINTED as on the part of the Fire Department for the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that those authorized to receive contributions in the different companies, will be furnished with certificates from this Committee. Donations will also be received by either of the undersigned, who will duly acknowledge the same.

EDWD. MARSCHE, Chairman, No. 2 Broad-st.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, No. 31 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 191 Broadway.
FRANCIS R. MACY, No. 189 Front-st.
JAMES F. FREEMAN, No. 148 Front-st.
GEORGE V. LANE, No. 83 Front-st.
Z. H. JARMAN, No. 129 Fulton-st.
JOSIAH MEDDER, No. 88 Broadway.
New-York, Feb. 29, 1864.

MEETINGS.

WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.

A MASS MEETING

ON BEHALF OF THE

WORKING WOMEN

will be held at the COOPER INSTITUTE on MONDAY EVENING, March 21, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Hon. CHAS. F. DALY, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, will preside. JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, Blind Preacher, and others, will address the meeting. The "Song of the Workingwomen," written expressly for this occasion by the talented authoress, Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, will be read by Miss THERESE BENEDICT. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

SHOW-CASES—AT LOW PRICES.—SILver, white metal, and all kinds of cases to order, on the premises, 8 Wall-st. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON

AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE

Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.

Director.....JAMES COOKE

THIS SATURDAY, March 19,

GRAND MATINEE AT 2½.

EVENING PERFORMANCE at 8.

AND EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

THE WORLD-FAMED

PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,

WHOSE INDESCRIBABLE PERFORMANCES

ELICIT SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER

AND ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD,

who appear in conjunction with the

DOUBLE MAMMOTH COMPANY

OF STAR EQUESTRIANS and CYMBEASTS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE GREAT

ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE,

TWENTY-FOUR THOROUGHBRED HORSES,

AND TWENTY-FOUR RIDERS.

L'ECHELLE PERILEUSE. "A LEAP FOR LIFE."

OLD FAVORITES AND NEW ARTISTS.

CONCLUDING WITH THE PROGRAMME

OF GENIUS, SKILL, AND HUMOR.

The prices will remain as usual, viz.: Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents, (children half price); Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon, at 2½; evening, at 7½. Matinee commences at 2½. Evening performance at 8 o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION

AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HYATT FROST.....MANAGER.

Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY.

Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

EIGHTEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK.

AND LAST BUT FOUR,

of this matchless Zoological Exhibition. Parents, who have not yet embraced this opportunity of instructing their children in

THE GREAT STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY,

should quickly do so, as in all probability, such

A VAST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS

will never again be exhibited in this City. All the other animals in America united in one exhibition would not make a tithe of the numbers here congregated. Every portion of the world is here represented by living

ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES,

selected with due regard to health and beauty by the great lion-tamer in person, year added:

THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIRD SHOW,

AN AFRICAN PORCUPINE,

FIVE ENORMOUS BOAS CONSTRICTORS,

and A PAIR OF BENGAL LEOPARDS, and

No language can convey an accurate idea of the brilliancy of these beautiful birds. The metallic tints of every hue almost surpass belief. No coloring can give the slightest notions of their splendid intensity and variety. THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY.

SIXTH AND LAST SOIREE

OF

CHAMBER MUSIC.

Ninth Season, 1864, at

Bedworth's Hall, No. 595 Broadway,

TUESDAY, March 22, at 8 o'clock P. M.

EXECUTANTS:

WILLIAM MASON, Pianist.
THEODORE THOMAS, Violin.
J. MOSENTHAL, 2d Violin.
G. MATZKE, Viola.
F. BERGNER, Violoncello.

Tickets, $1 50 each, for sale at Mr. ORR, DEER & SCHIRMER, and SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Broadway, and at the door of the Hall.

The piano used at these soirees is from the celebrated factory of Steinway & Sons: warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., near Union-square.

ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

WASHINGTON SQUARE M. E. SABBATH SCHOOL,

4th-st., near 6th-av.,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 23 and 24, 1864.

The exercises will consist of vocal and instrumental music, performed as solos, duets, quartettes and choruses, interspersed with dialogues and single pieces. Music under the direction of Prof. George F. Bristow. Prof. J. F. Frobisher, teacher of elocution.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; tickets 50 cents.

One-half the net proceeds to be given to the Sanitary Commission.

WM. W. CORNELL, Superintendent.

WALLACK'S.

MRS. JOHN SEFTON'S

BENEFIT.

WEDNESDAY, March 23,

THE

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,

with the standard cast of the establishment.

BOX BOOK OPEN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK.

The public is respectfully informed that the Academy of Music will reopen THIS EVENING, March 19,

FOR ITALIAN OPERA.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

BIERSTADT'S PICTURE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS is now on exhibition at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 766 Broadway, corner of 9th-st., day and evening.

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.

OVER 45,000 ACRES OF LAND,

in Lycoming, Clinton, Tioga and Luzerne Counties, PENNSYLVANIA.

On TUESDAY, March 29, 1864,

at 12 o'clock, noon,

will be sold at Public Sale, without reserve,

AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

the following described property, viz.:

45,111 ACRES OF DESIRABLE LAND,

129 Tracts, varying in size from 5½ to 1,160 acres each, viz.:

23,742 ACRES—31 Tracts—Lycoming County, Penn.—in which county are numerous mines of coal and iron, and many parts heavily timbered, and others fine farming land.

19,369 ACRES—34 Tracts—in Clinton County, on the western declivity of the Allegheny Ridge; has hill and valley, and finely watered, an abundance of iron and coal, and rich in agricultural produce, facilities to market by railroads, canals, &c.

4,866 ACRES—Wayne County—(19 Tracts, of 60 to 500 acres each,) in the northeast boundary of the State, near the New-York and Erie Railroad.

6,566 ACRES—Luzerne County—(25 Tracts, from 40 to about 400 acres each.) This is one of the great Coal counties in the State; the facilities for carrying its products to market are unusually great, and its farming products very extensive.

Full particulars now ready in pamphlet form, giving the names of warrantees, number of acres in each tract, extracts from the laws under which the titles are derived, and under which they will be sold, terms of sale, &c., may be had on application to F. RODINE, Esq., No. 154 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, or the undersigned, and at Messrs. RANGE' Auction Rooms, New-York.

Sale absolute of the whole 45,111 acres.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March, 1864.

GREAT BOOK SALE.

TRADE SALESROOMS, NO. 498 BROADWAY.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, for J. E. COOLEY,

WEDNESDAY, March 23, and following days

FROM ALBANY.

Local Measures—New-York City Railroads—The Oneida Lake Canal—An Excursion to New-York.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March 18.

Local measures, so called, and an active lobby to push them, keep the Legislature decidedly awake, and sometimes render the chambers supposed to be exclusively devoted to legislation, little less than places of amusement. Somebody's local measure comes up in order, and the member or Senator, as the case may be, to whom it has been entrusted, speaks briefly in its support. Another member or Senator discovers an iniquitous design in the measure and exposes it, and a personal contest ensues between the friend and opponent of the bill. The House or Senate gradually become interested and join in the debate. An hour is consumed and almost invariably the measure is left without any action, other than reference to a committee. No one who has watched legislative proceedings will need to be informed that this case and exception of local measures is not only justifiable, but eminently commendable.

The New-York City street railroads continue to be the most exciting subject of legislation. The evening session, yesterday, in the Assembly, was a protracted wrangle over the Cross-town Railroad Bill. It was to no purpose that the Chairman in Committee of the Whole commanded, exhorted or entreated the House to be in order. Several members would insist on speaking at the same time, or carrying forward side skirmishes and conversation. The list of corporators lead in the afternoon was again read, and it appeared that it was obtained from the authorized copy in the Secretary of State's Office, and that his certificate of correctness was attached to it. Everybody wished to know, and all at once, something about the list, and the numerous inquiries made confusion. The question before the Assembly meanwhile was upon striking out the word "assigns" from the bill, so that the company would not be allowed to sell their franchise to any one they might choose, but would be required to keep it in the possession of the corporation.

Members expressed the opinion that there was something covered up in the bill, and demanded that the real parties who were to construct the road should be compelled to appear if any grant was to be given. Mr. PERRY, of Brooklyn, was confident that the trouble was not in the bill, but opposition to it was made by the powerful railroad corporations already in existence in New-York City. He desired to offer amendments to the bill when the proper time should arrive, and hoped that when amended it would pass. Mr. [illegible] thought no wrong was intended in the bill, but that it would be well to strike out the word "assigns." Mr. RYAN spoke at length and made some very good points against the bill. The bill was finally, at a late hour of the evening, recommitted to the Standing Committee reporting it, to perfect and report upon at any time when perfected.

It would at the least be impolitic to do more than allude to the threats of political exclusion or offers of preferment that are assumed by those pushing these railroad bills, to be connected with the votes given for or against them. Political preferment is a more powerful bribe than money.

The Mayor's bill which provides that New-York City railroads shall pay ten per cent. of their gross receipts into the City Treasury, was argued before the Senate Committee yesterday afternoon. Messrs. CLARK and HILTON spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. DARLING, President of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, and his attorney, Mr. POTTER, opposed the bill, showing that it would prove destructive to their road if passed, or would at least render its operation a matter of doubtful advantage to the Company.

Oswego and Buffalo had a sharp contest in the Senate this morning. Oswego favors rebuilding the locks on the Oneida Lake Canal, for it would add much to the commerce of that city. Buffalo opposes the project, and terms the canal a [illegible]. The quarrel is ancient and respectable one. To-day, the Senate, after a protracted debate, recommitted the bill to committee, and passed a resolution, asking for information on the subject from the canal board, and the State Surveyor and the Auditor.

The Assembly has passed a resolution accepting an invitation to visit New-York City, making the trip on the new steamer *St. John*. They propose to leave Albany at six o'clock P.M. on Saturday next (to-morrow), and to leave New-York on their return at six o'clock P.M. of Monday. It is to be hoped that Broadway will be inspected with a view to the construction or exclusion of a street railroad.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, March 18.

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to Justices' Courts in Brooklyn.

Against the New-York Public Market Bill—a majority. Laid on the table.

To amend the charter of the Hudson and Harlem Canal Company.

To amend the charter of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in New-York.

Authorizing Savings Banks to make loans to counties on their bonds.

By Mr. FIELDS—The Croton Water Works Bill—a majority to report.

To reimburse the Twenty-second Regiment for clothing, camp equipage, &c., lost or destroyed in the service.

The bill relative to the Union Trust Company, New-York, was recommitted for amendment.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

Relative to the American Seamen's Friend Society.

Extending the provisions of the General Bounty Act indebtedness created for the procurement of volunteers. Recess.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, March 18.

The concurrent resolution was passed, authorizing the Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics to place the flags and trophies of the war in the New-York Metropolitan Sanitary Fair.

BILLS PASSED.

To enable the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children to confer the degree of M.D.

To incorporate the New-York Longshoremen's Protective Union.

The Westchester County Bounty Bill.

Canal Appropriation Bill.

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to wharves in New-York.

Relative to piers at the foot of Hoboken-street.

To regulate ferries between New-York and Staten Island. Ordered to a third reading.

To improve the navigation of the Hudson River.

To regulate the use of wharves and slips in New-York.

Authorizing JOHN T. MILLS to use cars on the Bull's Head stage route.

Against a railroad on the Bloomingdale Road. Agreed to.

Authorizing the Erie Railway to increase its capital stock.

The Cross-town Railroad Bill, with amendments.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to incorporate the Neptune Steamship Company was referred back.

A communication was received from the Pilot Commissioners, remonstrating against the passage of any bill making further grants to individuals or corporations over wharves, slips and piers in New-York.

The annual report of the Governors of the New-York Hospital was received.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of local bills. Adjourned.

The Senate was not in session.

Splendid Testimonial to Commodore Rodgers.

The contractors engaged in building an iron-clad vessel of war, and many of our most respectable citizens, who appreciate the noble qualities of mind, and the admirable professional ability of Commodore JOHN RODGERS, have just procured for him a testimonial of their good will, which reflects alike credit on their generosity and good taste. A magnificent silver service, including a splendid tea service, has just been completed at the establishment of WILLIAM GALE & SONS, Broadway, which is to be presented to the Commodore, on Wednesday next. Commodore RODGERS is now in this City, waiting the completion of the great ocean iron-clad *Dictator*, to command which he has been specially appointed by the Secretary of the Navy. He has been closely connected with our iron-clad fleet since its organization. After the famous fight at Fort Darling, he was detached from the *Galena* and ordered to the *Weehawken*. On his way to Port Royal in this vessel he cut loose from the convoy and went right out to sea during a most terrific hurricane. He subsequently led the attack on Sumter, and captured the rebel iron-clad *Atlanta*. These acts have elicited the testimonial referred to. It consists of the following pieces:

One large salver, one punch-bowl and ladle, one small salver, one epergne and plateau, one tea set of splendid articles, consisting of five pieces, one pitcher and two goblets, two ice-cream stands and casters. On the large salver is the following inscription:

Testimonial
to
Commodore John Rodgers,
For his gallant conduct and scientific ability
in capturing
The Rebel Ram Atlanta,
while in command of
The Monitor Weehawken,
On June 17, 1863.

The articles composing the testimonial cost about $6,500 and are splendid specimens of mechanical skill. It is said that the presentation will be made by HAMILTON LORING, of Boston, one of the largest contractors in the country. Parties wishing to see the articles can do so at the establishment before named.

Evening Exchange.

[illegible]	Am. Gold	162¾	100	Reading	142
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R. [illegible]	140½	200	Mich. So. R.	116¾
[illegible]	do	140	400	do	116¾
[illegible]	do	140¼	100	do	116¾
[illegible]	do	140½	200	do	117
[illegible]	do....b3	140½	300	do....b3	116½
[illegible]	Erie R.	127¾	200	Ill. Cen. R.	138¾
[illegible]	do	127¾	500	do....b3	138¾
[illegible]	do	127¾	100	do	138¾
[illegible]	do....b3	128½	200	do....b3	138¼
[illegible]	do	128	100	do	138
[illegible]	do....b3	128	200	Pittsburgh	121¾
[illegible]	do	127¾	500	do....s3	124¾
[illegible]	do	127	900	do	124¾
[illegible]	do....b3	127	100	do....b3	124¾
[illegible]	do	127½	200	do	124¾
[illegible]	do....b30	128½	1000	Cle. & Tol. R. [illegible]	146¾
[illegible]	do....s3	127	200	do	146¾
[illegible]	do....b3	127¾	200	Northwestern	63¾
[illegible]	do....b3	127¾	50	Northwestern Pref	83¾
[illegible]	do	127¾	600	Cumberland	64
[illegible]	do	127¾	400	do....b3	64¾
[illegible]	Hudson Riv. R.	157¾	400	do	64¾
[illegible]	do	157¾	200	Canton Co....b3	66¾
[illegible]	do....b3	157½	2400	Quick. Min. Co.	64
[illegible]	do	157	500	do....s3	64
[illegible]	Harlem R....b3	142	100	do	63¾

Annual Report of the New-York Medical Institute, No. 8 Union-square, to Jan. 11, 1864.

Number patients registered	5,150
Number patients cured	3,650
Number patients benefited	840
Number patients not yet heard from	600
Number patients incurable	60
Total	5,150–5,150

This Institution, located at No. 8 Union-square, devoted to the treatment of disease by the New School Practice, is in a most flourishing condition, and is daily thronged by patients from all parts of the country.

E. G. GAUFFREAU, Secretary.

INJUNCTION ON A PLAY.—We understand that TILTON & CO., publishers of "Cudjo's Cave," have taken the preliminary steps toward having an injunction put upon the play now in preparation at the Howard Athenaeum, and to be produced on Monday next, under the title of "Pomp of Cudjo's Cave." Mr. WILLARD has had the piece in preparation for several weeks, and intends that it shall be brought out as announced, whether or not it involves litigation.—*Boston Post.*

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC—A spasmodic affection of the Bronchial Tubes, which are covered with a dry, tenacious phlegm. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will in some cases give immediate relief.

[Advertisement.]

"THE GOLDEN AGE."—This little book is a blessing and a hope to the suffering, the diseased and the despairing. Will be sent to any address on receipt of two red stamps, or may be had free by calling at or sending to the New-York Medical Institute, No. 8 Union-square, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Any man who will show a house protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which has been robbed during the last six years, or any other protection from burglars, which has not been broken through in hundreds of cases in twelve months, shall have the "Alarm" put in his house free of expense. E. HOLMES, No. 253 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

COMING.—Spring is coming, and with Spring come pure skies, balmy breezes, budding trees, and KNOX'S latest and most beautiful style of head covering. All attempts to compete with the classical hatter in his line of trade have been futile. His ambitious rivals have one after another given up in despair, and he reigns now the undisputed leader of fashion in the way of gentlemen's Hats.

[Advertisement.]

The Danish-German question completely mystifies most people on this side of the ocean; but the "coffee" question is one that is perfectly soluble. The best for family use is the famous KENT'S East India Coffee, which is sold by all grocers at 25 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

FULKERSON—LAWRENCE.—On Sunday, Jan. 30, by Rev. J. E. Searles, WILLIAM H. FULKERSON to MARTHA, youngest daughter of Elijah Lawrence, Esq., all of this City.

RICHARDSON—COX.—On Monday, March 14, by Rev. Dr. Roach, WM. T. RICHARDSON, of this City, to EMILY ELIZA, daughter of James Cox, of Williamsburgh. No cards.

ROBINSON—KING.—At Grace Church, on Wednesday, March 16, by Rev. F. P. Irving, BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Jr., to ELIZA GRACIE, daughter of William G. King.

DIED.

BENSON.—At his father's residence, after a short illness, CHARLES S. BENSON, Jr.

His friends, and those of the family, and the members of the Sagamore Lodge, are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this day, (Saturday,) the 19th, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, at No. 45 West 24th-st.

BEARD.—On Friday, March 18, JANTHE CORNELIA BEARD, wife of Oliver T. Beard, aged 24 years, 11 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 236 Dean-st., on Sunday, March 20, at 2½ o'clock P.M.

BROWNING.—On Tuesday, Feb. 16, at Havana, Cuba, THEODORE BROWNING, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 172 West 11th-st., in this City, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 1 P.M., without further notice.

CORBETT.—On Friday, March 18, LOUIS, son of Catherine and the late Thomas Corbett, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 157 East 31st-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

DELMONICO.—On Friday, March 18, at her late residence, No. 93 Congress-st., Brooklyn, ROSANNA, wife of Honoré Delmonico, and daughter of James Davis, of Hoboken, in her 31st year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

DEMPSEY.—At Hoboken, N.J., on Tuesday evening, March 15, FREDERICK GARLIND, eldest son of John Aird and Lavinia C. Hoblitzell Dempsey, aged 7 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, March 20, at 2 o'clock P.M., at Trinity Church, corner of Washington and 7th sts., Hoboken, N.J.

D'HAUTEVILLE.—In Marseilles, on Tuesday, March 1, ELIZABETH STUYVESANT, wife of Frederic S. Grand d'Hauteville, of Boston, Mass., and daughter of Hamilton Fish, of New-York.

FITCH.—In Williamsburgh, N.Y., on Friday, March 18, after a long and painful sickness, Mrs. MARCIA R. FITCH, in the 75th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P.M., from the house of her son-in-law, Howel Smith, in South 5th, between 8th and 9th sts. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Mahoning and Trumbull County, Ohio, papers please copy.

HERRINGTON.—At Hudson City, on Wednesday, March 16, GEORGE E. HERRINGTON, aged 20 years, 8 months and 27 days.

He fell asleep in Jesus in the full hope of a blissful immortality beyond the tomb.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, March 20, from the Palisade M. E. Church, at 2 o'clock P.M. Coaches will be at Hoboken Ferry until 1½ o'clock.

HICKS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 14, GEORGE CLEVELAND, son of Wm. C. and Emily N. Hicks, aged 3 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, March 19, at 3 o'clock, at No. 105 Hicks-st.

LUDLOW.—On Thursday morning, March 17, EDWIN PETTIT, son of Alfred D. and Clarissa D. Ludlow, aged 6 years, 6 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place at Clifton, Staten Island, this day, (Saturday,) March 19, at 11½ o'clock.

LEAVENWORTH.—Very suddenly, in this City, on Friday, March 18, MARK FREDERICK, second son of Nathan and Alice Leavenworth, in the 31st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Church, this day, (Saturday,) the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

LAMBERT.—In Morristown, N.J., on Thursday, March 17, CHARLES LAMBERT, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, the late John D. Keese, and of his brother, Robert Lambert, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, at 11½ o'clock on Monday morning, 21st inst. Cars leave foot of Barclay-st. for Morristown at 9 o'clock, and returning at 3 P.M.

MURRAY.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 18, WILLY, only child of Thomas W. and Ann Eliza Murray, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Charles Brower, No. 571 Washington-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MEAD.—On Thursday, March 17, in Brooklyn, suddenly, of apoplexy, HENRY N. MEAD, aged 50 years, 6 months and 26 days.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 136 Willoughby-st., March 19, at 8 o'clock P.M. His remains will be taken to Huntington, L.I., for interment.

MERSEREAU.—On Thursday, March 17, MARIA, widow of Judge David Mersereau, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Monday, March 21, at 1½ P.M. Boats leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Pier No. 15, at 12 M.

NOBLE.—The funeral services of Adjt. WILLIAM NOBLE, Second Michigan Infantry, who was shot through the head and breast while gallantly charging the rebel rifle pits before Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863, will take place at St. John's Church, Detroit, Mich., at 2 P.M., on Tuesday, March 22.

RAPELYE.—Suddenly, at Washington, on Wednesday, March 16, of the Fifteenth New-York Engineers, Company G., JOHN WYCKOFF, son of George G. and Margaret Rapelye, of Newtown, L.I.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Newtown, without further notice.

SUMNER.—On Wednesday morning, March 16, MARY PORTER, only daughter of the late George W. and Mary S. Sumner.

Funeral to take place on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A.M., from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner of 35th-st.

☞ San Francisco, Portland and Boston papers please copy.

SAFFEN.—On Friday, March 18, SARAH W., wife of John H. Saffen, and daughter of the late James Thurber, Esq., of Providence, R.I.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 162 West 30th-st., on Monday morning, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

SMITH.—On Friday, March 18, Capt. THOMAS SMITH, formerly of Harlem, aged 66 years, 3 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, as well as those of his son, Andrew J. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Alfred Hadden, No. 33 Suffolk-st., on Sunday, March 20, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ The remains of the late Lieut. STEPHEN C. OAKLEY, of the 162d Regiment N.Y. Vols., killed at Port Hudson, La., 27th of May last, having arrived in this City, funeral services will be held at the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th-st., near Macdougal, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P.M. The relatives and friends of the family, also Union Division of Harlem Sons of Temperance, are invited to attend.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 05	Sun sets	6 10	Moon sets	3 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	4 43	Gov. Island	5 32	Hell Gate	6 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Daniel Webster, Sherman, New-Orleans; City of New-York, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Bavaria, (Hamb.,) Taube, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamers Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Whirlwind, Rogers, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew.

Ships Leocadia, (Brem.,) Wenke, Baltimore, Baetjer & De Vertu; E. C. Scranton, Magna, Liverpool, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Barks Pride of the Sea, Brooks, Cardenas via Port Jefferson, H. G. Brown & Co.; Seringapatam, (Brem.,) Nobbe, Queenstown, H. Koop & Co.; Teresa, (Dan.,) Jacobson, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brigs Plymouth, (Br.,) Pool, Rio Grande de Sul, F. P. Phillips; Vesta, (Hamb.,) Hennings, London, A. E. Godeffroy; Eleanora, (Br.,) Plummer, Rio Janeiro, G. S. Cott; Advent, (Br.,) Crow, St. Johns, N.F., J. P. Whitney & Co.; Scotland, (Br.,) Francis, Barbadoes, G. T. Smith.

Schooners E. E. Potter, Terry, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Republic, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Moore; R. G. Porter, Townsend, Fortress Monroe, M. T. Runyon & Co.; G. W. Gardiner, Somers, Fortress Monroe, M. T. Runyon; Rebecca, Smith, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Hattie Lewis, Cunningham, Gloucester, James A. Stetson; Harriet Brewster, Hawkins, Vera Cruz, Marcial & Co.; Maryland, Sterling, Fortress Monroe, E. H. Kreemer; America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny; Volla, Davison, Block Island, H. S. Rackett & Son; Susan, ——, Philadelphia, Murray & Nephew; L. O. Foster, Howes, York River, Crowell & Paine.

Sloop Mary Jane, Simonson, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell.

Arrived.

Steamship Corsica, Le Messurier, Havana March 12, via Nassau 14th, at 1 P.M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. March 13, passed brig Wellington, of Aberystwith, at anchor off Great Island, bound S. 15th, lat. 29 30, lon. 76 17, passed Br. bark Warburton, bound N.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) Burns, Glasgow Feb. 26, and Portland March 15, with mdse. and 40 passengers to Francis Macdonald.

Ship Robena, Martin, Glasgow and Greenock Jan. 30, with mdse. to Thos. Dunham. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Ship Stephen Crowell, Bowman, Cardiff Feb. 3, with railway iron to Snow & Burgess. Have had very heavy weather most of the passage. Feb. 21, experienced a severe hurricane, during which carried away foretopmast, main and mizzen topgallantmasts and jibboom, split and lost sails, etc.

Ship Julia, (of Yarmouth, N.S.,) Crosby, Cardiff, via Queenstown, 73 ds., with railroad iron to Thos. James. March 1, lat. 34 07, lon. 60, spoke brig Trinidad, from Ragged Island for Barbados, who reported passing a bark with her maintopmast gone, and all hands at the pumps. No particulars.

Ship Florence Nightingale, (of London,) Beard, Foo Chow Dec. 1, via St. Helena Feb. 8, with teas, etc., to Howland & Aspinwall. Passed Anjier Dec. 18, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 26; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Feb. 22, in lon. 27 17.

Ship Princess Alexandra, (of St. John, N.B.,) Kelly, Liverpool 49 ds., with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. Had strong W. gales most of the passage.

Ship Orpheus, (Brem.,) Wessels, London 40 ds., with mdse. and 2 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa, March 4, with goatskins, specie, etc., to James Foulke's Sons. Capt. A. brings a letter-bag from U.S. flagship Powhatan.

Bark Augusta, (Russ.,) Bachman, Bordeaux 53 ds., with mdse. to order. Had heavy N.W. gales from Bermuda; lost and split sails.

Bark Fedes, (Brem.,) Harves, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. to Ruger Bros. Has had heavy westerly gales most of the passage; carried away head and started cutwater.

Bark Lorenzo, (Ital.,) Anvaldo, Leghorn Dec. 2, via Toulon Dec. 20, passed Gibraltar Jan. 5, with marble, rags, etc., to W. J. Pate. Had heavy weather the entire passage; sprung mainmast, split and lost sails, etc.

Bark Conrad, (of Jersey,) Alexandre, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., with coffee to Geo. F. Bulley.

Bark Ellen Morrison, (of New-Haven,) McCarty, Ponce, P.R., 14 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge. Has been 6 ds. N. of Cape Henry with heavy northerly winds.

Bark Yumuri, Anderson, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to Waydell & Co.

Bark P. M. Miller, (of St. John, N.B.,) Calhoun, Liverpool 75 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co. March 10, lat. 37 30, lon. 66 57, saw Italian frigate Re d'Italia, steering S.E.

Bark Emilia & Agnes, (Port.,) Santos, Oporto 46 ds., with cork and wine to Havemeyer & Brunn.

Brig Time, (Br.,) Smith, Matamoras 31 ds., with cotton and hides to James H. Woodhouse. Had very heavy weather S. of Hatteras; lost boat and sails, stove galley and received other damage.

Brig Vetjet, (Russ.,) Aspegren, Odessa Dec. 2, and Gibraltar Jan. 29, with wool to order.

Brig Anna Georgiana, (Dan.,) Lauridsen, Laguayra 17 ds., with coffee and hides to Rising & Co.

Brig Lidador, (Port.,) Avellar, Lisbon 38 ds., with cork and wine to L. M. Amsinck.

Brig Annie Collins, (of Windsor, N.S.,) Shaw, Sisal, Mex., 19 ds., with cotton and hemp to D. R. De Wolff. Steamer Melville sld. for Matamoras Feb. 26.

Brig Hayward, (of Falmouth, Jam.,) Dobson, Tobasco River Feb. 2, and Havana 6th inst., with mahogany and logwood to McColly & Macdonald.

Brig Castillian, (of Portland,) Hardenbrook, Matanzas 8 ds., with molasses to master. Sld. in co. with bark Desia, for New-York.

Brig B. L. Swan, (of New-Haven,) Rice, Mayaguez, P.R., March 4, with molasses to Daniel Trowbridge.

Brig Santiago, (Span.,) Ulizar, St. Domingo City 17 ds., with logwood, molasses, etc., to A. C. Rossire & Co.

Brig Georgena, (Br.,) Brockwoldt, Buenos Ayres 70 ds., with wool and hides to W. W. De Forrest & Co.

Schr. Poseidon, (Hol.,) Daddes, Buenos Ayres 71 ds., with wool and hides to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Penny, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Tilly, New-Bedford 7 ds.

WIND—Sunset, S., fresh.

Sailed.

March 17—Steamers Admiral Dupont, North Star, United States.

Ship Catherine Holbrook, Henry Oelrich, John Gladstone, Thornton, Union.

Barks Express, Frank Martin, Mary O. Dyer.

Brigs Mauricio, Nile, Emma, Agate.

Schrs. Julia Franklin, Phoebe.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 18—Arr. ships Ocean, from Liverpool; Old Dominion, from New-Orleans; Annawan, fm. Callao; bark Old Dominion, from Remedios; brigs Jacmel Packet, from Jacmel; A. J. Ross, from Cardenas; prize steamer Mary Ann.

Also arr. bark Princess, Liverpool; schr. East Wind, Jacmel.

Spoken, &c.

Bolivia—bark, hence for Aspinwall, March 5, lat. 31 20, lon. 69 33.

Edith Ann—schr., of and from Westport, N.S., for Barbados, Feb. 29, lat. 33 15, lon. 69 12.

Harvest Queen—ship, hence for Liverpool, March 8, lat. 40 54, lon. 63.

Onward—bark, from Newport, W., for New-York, 59 ds. out, March 15, lat. 38, lon. 71 15.

Pennsylvania—steamship, hence for Liverpool, March 14, lat. 40, lon. 69.

Ramolin—Br. bark, from Newcastle for China, Feb. 12, lat. 4 17, lon. 33 23.

Surianne—Pruss. bark, from Gibraltar Jan. 8 for New-York, Jan. 20, lat. 36 15, lon. 29 24.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, March 4, U.S. flagship Powhatan, Admiral Lardner, coaling, to sail 5th inst. for St. Domingo; brig Mauricio, Schroeder, for New-York 8th; schrs. July Fourth, of Bangor, from Boston, disch., to load salt at Bonaire; Thriver, whaler, of Beverly, Heatman, coopering and recruiting.

At Mayaguez, P.R., March 4, bark Gazelle, for New-York in 5 ds.; brigs Robert Mowe, wtg.; George, for New-Haven, ldg.

At Ponce, P.R., March 4, bark D. Trowbridge, for New-York, ldg.; schr. Annie Bell, for New-Haven.

At Sisal, Mex., Feb. 28, brigs Orlanda and Jane, for New-York in 15 ds.

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TESTIMONIALS.

The Bible Examiner for August, 1863, edited by the Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice:

"IODINE WATER.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our pages are used as a medium of advertisements—for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co., have made us insert the following:

My only son, George F. Storrs, now 27 years old, has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with painful swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death; then a respite for a season, but only for a return of the disease with more violence. For the past three years he has had an open sore on his breast; and latterly one near his collar bone, with ulceration in his throat, that was rapidly increasing, so that dissolution appeared inevitable. In this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co. By the use of the Iodine Water the ulceration in his throat disappeared in a short time. Continuing its use, in less than two months he was apparently healed, and his general health much improved. This son, whom I had feared would fall asleep in death before this Summer should close, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover as perfect health as is common to our mortal state. In gratitude to God, who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders & Co., I have made this statement, satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this magazine will thank its editor for bringing to their notice.
GEO. STORRS.

Rev. Geo. Storrs' residence, No. 69 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N.Y.

JULY 27, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:
GENTS: I have taken one bottle of Iodine Water, with decided advantage, for a chronic bronchitis of several years standing. Yours, &c.,
A. MANN, Jr.,
No. 28 Wall-st.

EAST HAMPTON, L.I.,
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Dr. H. Anders & Co.:
GENTS: The package of Iodine Water came all right. My disease is that of the *mitral* valve of the heart. Before using the Iodine Water a grating sound being very distinct, even so distinct that it could be heard without difficulty with my overcoat buttoned. Now that rubbing sound is not to be heard.
Yours truly,
GEORGE L. LESTER.

NEW-YORK, January 22, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:
GENTS: It affords me the highest pleasure to inform you that your Iodine Water has entirely cured my son Felix of Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism. His limbs and his extremities were drawn up, and his heart was so affected as to jar his whole body by its excessive palpitations.
T. BERTELING,
Musical Instruments,
167 Bowery.

THE WORLD OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1863.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.—GENTS: Having used your Iodine Water in a very bad and long-standing case of Dyspepsia, I would offer my testimony to its superior efficacy in the cure of that troublesome and enervating complaint.
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ROBERT REA.

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a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the
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This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the *water* or *calcareous* depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *Men, Women, or Children.*

H

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For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
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FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
In many affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
See symptoms above.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicines, for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES SECRET DISEASES
in all their stages, at little Expense; little or no change of Diet; no inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE.
It causes frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED AND WORN-OUT MATTER.
Thousands upon thousands who have been the
VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
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PERHAPS, AFTER MARRIAGE.

M

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For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing
IN MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
AND IT IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE
DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED.

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HELMBOLD'S
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COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
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O

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L

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H. T. HELMBOLD.
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D

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For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

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JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, Sole United States Agent.

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CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady, has an aversion to call in or upon a physician, in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting persons, most of whom know nothing of her ailments, she incurs worse than useless expense in buying injurious pills, drops, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to uselessly spend her means, as "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," price $1, by Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women, designed especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, for mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what best to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 19 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1 to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. No. 1 $1 a box. Sold at 127½ Liberty-st., 442 Hudson-st.; but No. 2 are sold only at 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,350 N. Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer a valuable, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by their own sex.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 19 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. LEWIS' FEMALE MONTHLY TONIC is the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause. Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Dr. LEWIS' valuable, certain and safe method of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicines, can do so at one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day. Excellent rooms fitted up in style for accommodation of ladies.

A. LEWIS, M. D., Physician for Females, No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 8 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SPERMATORRHEA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be obtained at any drug-store. Also, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you know just what medicines you are taking, and your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 561 Schenectady, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, No. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished Mantels is at A. Klaber's Mantel Manufactory, No. 130 East 18th-st., near Third-av. Cut this out.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.	———
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.	———
LOUISIANA	2,870	Smeille.	———
IOWA	—	Milburne.	———

These Steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 20 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin .... $100 / 80 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Mar. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK .... Saturday .... March 19
EDINBURGH .... Saturday .... March 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... Saturday .... April 2

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$32 50
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	35 50
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. BURNS, is intended to sail on MONDAY next (21st inst.) This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF WELL-COOKED PROVISIONS.

First Cabin .... $75 | Intermediate $40
Second Cabin .... 60 | Steerage 35

Payable in currency. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on SATURDAY, March 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the United States Mail side-wheel steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. COURTENAY, Commander, will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st.

For freight and passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

P. S.—The steamship EVENING STAR, will follow and sail on SATURDAY, April 2, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, E. V. GAGER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 26, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-class propeller-tug MARY GRANDY, of 326 tons, engine 36-inch cylinder by 30-inch stroke; also, the MARIA LOVE, of 296 tons, engine 32-inch cylinder by 30-inch stroke; both vessels nearly new and very fast. Also, smaller SCREW-TUGS and SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS for sale. C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 263 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Circulars at No. 574 Broadway and at No. 30 Nassau-st. BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Spring session of eighteen weeks will commence on THURSDAY, March 24. This is the most desirable seminary for young ladies residing in the City, situated on the most beautiful part of the Hudson, in a remarkably healthy locality, having every facility for outdoor recreation, and only an hour and a half distant from the City, having a complete course of study, the most accomplished teachers of music and the modern languages, and Dr. Dio Lewis' system of light gymnastics. For circulars with full particulars, or admission, address

L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—FOR LADIES and gentlemen, located on the Central Railroad, between Albany and Utica. Spring term opens March 28, 1864; $33 in advance for 14 weeks pays for board, washing, furnished room, fuel and bed (except sheets and pillow-cases.) Tuition from $3 to $9. Address Rev. B. J. DIEFENDORF, Principal.

A GENTLEMAN ENGAGED IN TEACHING private classes in the classics and English branches, desires to find two or three rooms on the second floor, somewhere between 4th and 6th avs., and 34th and 42d sts. Address H. D., care of Schermerhorn, Bancroft & Co., 130 Grand-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The Fifty-third Semi-annual Session will commence on Monday, May 2d. For circulars apply to the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—The Spring term of this popular boarding school, for both sexes, opens April 16. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Prin.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y.—REV. A. J. HUNT, A. M., Principal. Spring term begins April 7. For catalogues or information, address the Principal.

THE MISSES HALSEY, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 253 West 40th-st. For circulars, &c., apply at the school.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—O. R. WILLIS, A.M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—TWO LADIES, OF EXPERIENCE and success in teaching, wish to hear of a situation for establishing a school, or to engage in one already established; can teach English, including higher mathematics, Latin, French, drawing and painting; references given. Address TEACHER, Wallingford, Conn.

A PRIVATE TUTOR.—A THOROUGHLY EXperienced teacher of the classics, Mathematics, English branches, French, Spanish and music, (piano or vocal,) desires an engagement. Address C. W. C., Box No. 2,661 New-York Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—WANTED, a situation as governess or teacher, by a young lady well qualified to instruct in the ordinary and higher English branches, French and music. Address H. M. S., Box No. 2,830 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN CONNECTED WITH ONE of the best schools in the City, wishes to give private instruction in English and Mathematics. Address S. W., No. 205 6th-av.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE Mantels, slate billiard beds, slate urinals, blackboards, slate slabs for tomb covers and doors, roofing slate and slate slabs. The trade supplied. WEST CASTLETON SLATE CO., No. 412 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

MARKET CELLARS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 167 LOTS IN ONE PLOT, 94th to 97th-sts., between 4th and 5th avs., some of them fronting the Central Park. These lots are very eligibly located. Will be sold together or by the block.

Also, 24 lots on 1st-av., 48th and 49th sts.

Also, 12 lots on 48th-st., north side, between 1st and 2d avs.

For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE dwelling, No. 16 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; high ground, adjoining park, play ground, unobstructed views, modern improvements, complete order, to be seen day or evening; enhancing in value, sold at a sacrifice; possession immediate. Also, farm at Hackford, N. J. Address Box No. 31 Water-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS in and near the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.; four beautiful country seats, 200 acres each, with large house and outbuildings after the modern style; these properties not to be equaled by any in the State; price $120,000 and $60,000. Several good farms from 60 to 160 acres; good buildings, &c.; near the depot. Houses and lots and building sites also for sale; all these are valuable property, and well worthy the immediate attention of those desirous of country property. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison.

FARM OF FIFTY ACRES FOR SALE CHEAP—well located in the town of Simsbury, Conn., about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, within two miles of the Canal Railroad; has a comfortable house, barn, &c. Price $2,000. The farming implements belonging to the farm, will be sold low. Address SIMSBURY, Box 1,373, New-York Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Situated about three miles east of Peekskill, on high ground, in full view of the country seat of Rev. H. W. Beecher; 75¼ acres in excellent condition; three orchards, two of them young grafted trees. Also, a pair of elegant carriage horses. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York; or to MORRIS REYNOLDS, corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A FARM OF 100 acres, 15 acres of wood; land good, house and outbuildings in fine condition; 2¼ miles from depot in Washington Valley. Apply to R. F. HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD. Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Yaphank, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:35 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. R. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:32 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NOTICE.—B. F. HOWES HAS WITHDRAWN from the Agency of the Swiftsure Line of Barges on the Hudson River, at New-York. The Agency will be hereafter conducted by the undersigned, under the firm of A. A. WEMPLE & CO. A. A. WEMPLE, C. B. REDFIELD.

ALBANY, March 16, 1864.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,

NO. 139 WOOSTER-ST.,

Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

FOR SALE—AN IRON SAFE, OF MEDIUM size, in good order, Marvin's patent. U. W. IRELAND, No. 42 Pine-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.—RARE CHANCE TO BUY COFFEE and spice mills.—The following machinery is offered on reasonable terms, viz: 1 coffee mill, 2 roasters, 2 coolers, 1 mustard pounder, 1 roller, 4 sieves, 1 stone spice mill, 1 steam hoisting machine for four stories; also, 2 span horses, 2 double peddler's wagons, sleighs and harness. For terms, apply or address BARTHOLOMEW & MORSE, No. 352 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Suitable for a propeller or manufacturing purposes. Cylinder 22x24 inches. Can be run at over 100-horse power. Has never been used. Address J. R. P., Box No. 2,000 New-York Post-office.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.—These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of any power, furnished by TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA WIDE FIRST-CLASS house on St. Mark's-place, with stable in the rear, on 9th-st.; house 37x60; lot 37x192. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE and lot, with stable, on 5th-av., corner house.

ALSO,

Brown-stone front house and lot on Lexington-av., with stable—corner house.

ALSO,

Two brown-stone front houses and lots on 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in elegant order.

ALSO,

Brown-stone front house and lot on Boerman-place, with or without furniture.

ALSO,

A number of desirably located houses and lots on Murray-hill and other locations.

For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 6 Bedford-place, Fulton, near Classon-av.; house 20x50 and lot 25x125. Price $6,750. A portion can remain on mortgage. Inquire of CLARK & BEBEE, No. 16 Fulton-av.

BROOKLYN.—FIRST-CLASS BRICK COTTAGE house for sale, with furniture complete. The house was built in the best manner for the present owner, who goes to Europe this Spring, and who last Fall expended over $1,000 upon it in improvements and decorations. The upper hall, bath-room and dining-room floors are inlaid with black walnut and cherry. The furniture is as good as new, and corresponds throughout. There are 12 rooms, besides garret and cellar. The location is most desirable. Size of lot 20x100; five varieties of grapevines in yard. Price complete, $8,000; or with part of the furniture, $6,500. For further information, apply on the premises, Portland-av., second house from Fulton-av., or at No. 122 William-st., in the lamp factory, New-York.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, valuable property known as No. 80 Cherry-st. (corner of James-st.,) Nos. 82 and 84 Cherry-st., and Nos. 96, 98 and 100 James-st. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 48 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, or of SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys. B. LEFFINGWELL, Referee.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—A first-rate Water Power at Croton Falls, Westchester Co., a few rods from the depot of Harlem R.R.; more or less land, to suit the purchaser; price $6,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK—5TH AV.—FOR SALE A whole front on Central Park, 200 feet wide by 275 feet deep, located on high ground, below 90th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 20x50, and lot No. 36 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to C. R. DISOSWAY, No. 3 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE IN 36TH STREET, THREE stories and basement, with all modern improvements, cheap. Apply at No. 497 3rd-av.

8TH AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Improved and unimproved, below 59th-st. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET AT WHITESTONE, L. I., HALF a mile from steamboat landing, furnished house, with extensive grounds, furnace, bath-room, &c.; stable, coach-house, use of carriages. Address, by letter, G. BARRINGTON, No. 67 University-place.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, the large mansion, recently the property of David Thompson, Esq., surrounded with eight acres of lawn. The situation is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of scenery, commanding a view of the Narrows, Princess Bay, Long Island and Jersey shores and the Highlands of Nevesink. There is a fine beach and bath-house, also a stable, coach-house and entrance lodge. Rent, to a satisfactory tenant, $2,000.

Also, unfurnished, an old-fashioned farm-house, known as the Parkinson mansion, healthfully situated, and a desirable Summer or Winter residence. Rent $600.

Both of these places are within 45 minutes of Wall-st. An omnibus connects with the ferry hourly during the Summer months.

For particulars, apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 36 Beaver-st.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.

on the East River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size, and containing from 8 to 14 rooms. Their location for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed in the vicinity. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, second story, where a map of the property and photographs of the house can be seen from 12 to 1 P. M., or at Ravenswood after 3½ P. M. Possession of two of which can be had March 1. All the above houses have gardens attached, with room to raise Summer vegetables, some of them containing an abundance of fruit trees of choicest variety.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON-AV., CORNER OF Bement-av., Staten Island, a pleasant and commodious brick cottage. The house is finished with great neatness and convenience, with spring water in the basement and second story, water closet, &c. Having about two acres of ground laid out in lawn and garden, and a very fine stable. Apply to E. BEMENT, office of Ketchum, Son & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on the Fifth-av., between 47th and 48th sts., and between 50th and 51st sts., and on 47th, 48th, 49th 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Applications may be made to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of the College, at No. 71 Wall-st., or to JAS. N. WELLS, at No. 167 9th-av. References will be required.

HOUSE FOR RENT—FURNITURE FOR SALE, OR WILL BE SOLD, OR RENTED, FURNISHED. —The handsome three-story high basement house, No. 27 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.; house and lot full size; is handsomely furnished, and has all the modern improvements. For terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.—FURNISHED and unfurnished, in Hamilton Park, near ferry, several first-class residences to rent with modern conveniences, adapted for merchants doing business in City. Also large mansion with billiard-table. Apply to T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE THREE-STORY brick house known as No. 34 East Warren-st., Brooklyn; pleasant location and in good order. For terms and permits to view, apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 48 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, New-York.

TO LEASE—THE FRONT AND REAR HOUSES, (twenty rooms,) No. 10 Rose-st. Offices and lofts to let in No. 52 John, and 113 Nassau-sts. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET ON THE HUDSON, near New-York, furnished or unfurnished, for one or three years; has every convenience. Address with real name, DALE, Box No. 172 Times Office.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—COTTAGE WITH 10 rooms, &c., on the Sound near the Neptune House; stable and 1¼ acres, opposite Pelham Post-office, Westchester, where inquire of or address P. S.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A GROCERY-STORE on the corner of Broadway and Ashburton-av., doing a good business. Apply on the premises, or at No. 90 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—ONE AND ONE-fourth miles from depot, a small cottage containing six rooms, in good order, with four acres of land, fruit, &c. Rent reasonable. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON LEXINGton-av., near 31st-st. For particulars, apply to Mr. BARTLETT, office of S. M. & Co., No. 159 Front-st., corner of Maiden-lane.

TO LET—TWO STORES IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place; one on Astor-place and the other on 4th av. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A WELL-APPOINTED SLAUGHTER-house, pens, yard, stables, wagon, sheds, water, &c. Apply at No. 497 3d-av.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, WITH LARGE rooms, well lighted, No. 21 Dunham-place, Williamsburgh, L. I., near the ferries.

DRY GOODS.

LEGRAIN'S.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST.

WHITE SHIRTING MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST.

Ladies will only understand the truth of this advertisement by assuring themselves of the facts.

NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, PRINTED LINEN, just received.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

You can purchase cut lengths of MILLINERY GOODS cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call On MONDAY, March 14, 1864.

We shall have ready for inspection several hundred cartoons of RICH RIBBONS, every width, from auction. Also, new FRENCH FLOWERS and BONNET SILKS, every shade, cheap.

TUESDAY—Over 500 cases of NEW STRAW GOODS, comprising all the fashionable styles and braids in Ladies' and Misses' BONNETS, BLOOMER and HATS, much below regular prices. Also, MILLINERY LACES, CRAPES, ROUCHES, &c. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st. Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 311 GRAND-ST., are offering their large stock of Spring carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., at retail, at very low prices FOR CASH. Hotel and housekeepers are invited to examine the goods and prices before purchasing.

CHIROGRAPHIC GYMNASTICS.

The subscriber, who has for many years been a teacher and the author of various works on penmanship, has devoted the past year to devising, testing and perfecting a process of instruction for men, (not children,) and with entire confidence pledges himself to thoroughly reform the defective manuscript, and impart a perfectly free, masterly, rapid and easy command of the pen to all gentlemen between the ages of twenty and fifty.

Gentlemen invited to call at the Writing-room, No. 830 Broadway, where all desired information will be given.

MACLAURIN, Writing Master.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 10TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., AN elegant English basement house, completely furnished and in the most perfect order; house brown-stone front, 17 feet wide, with all the modern improvements; price, $22,000; possession on or before 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE FIFTH AND SIXTH avs., opposite the Central Park.

ALSO,

Lots on the street adjacent to the Park.

ALSO,

A very desirable front on the 6th-av., south of the Central Park.

ALSO,

About 200 lots, in one parcel, with about 600 feet water front on the west side, south of 63d-st.

ALSO,

Lots at Yorkville and Harlem, some of them very eligibly located and suitable for immediate improvement.

For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A VERY desirable building lot, 100 feet front, by 300 feet deep, situated on High-st., contiguous to the Broad-st. horse-cars and Chestnut-st. depot; it is one of the best sites to be found, commanding a fine view of the city and surrounding country, and well worthy the attention of persons wishing to build, so as to combine the advantages of both city and country. Price reasonable and terms easy. Also, in close proximity, on rear streets, a number of building lots. The whole together would make a safe and profitable investment. For particulars inquire at No. 40 Hight-st., Newark.

Separated from the above, a house and lot in Crawford-st.; the lot is 33 feet front; the house is frame, three stories, contains 10 rooms and cellar; within five minutes' walk of the depot. Inquire as above.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, ONE or more of 5 substantial, well-paying brick houses in Greene-st., between Spring and Prince sts., covering a space of 150 feet front, the lots being 100 feet in depth. For a manufactory, no more desirable property can be had. The house will pay a fair interest on the investment and leave a large space for improvement. For particulars, inquire of R. F. HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE LARGE mansion situated at New-Hamburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y., suitable for an academy or Summer boarding-house, containing about 100 rooms, with outbuildings and 22 acres of ground, stocked with a large quantity of fruit trees. Possession can be had immediately. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, 680 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY S. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—FOR SALE —The first-class four-story brown-stone front house No. 110 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. The house was built by the present occupant for his own use. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A FIRST-class residence, situated about seven minutes from the Morris and Essex Railroad station. The house contains 14 rooms; stables and about three acres of ground. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, of JOHN SNYDER, Park-st.

ELEGANT TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 11 Lee-av., Brooklyn, a first-class neighborhood, seven minutes' walk from the ferry, 8 rooms, gas, range, hot and cold water, bath, stationary tubs, water-closet and heater, for sale for $4,500. S. COCKCROFT, No. 63 South 7th-st., or No. 165 Broadway, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE COTTAGE HOUSE AT Rahway, N. J.; one hour's ride from the City by the New-Jersey Railroad; three minutes' walk from the depot; each house contains 7 rooms, also basement and attic; finished in good style, with marble mantels, &c. Terms easy. E. C. BREWSTER.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE—THOSE TWO genteel three-story and basement, high stoop houses Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av. All improvements, and in good order. Terms easy. May be seen from 10 to 11 o'clock. Apply to JAMES DENNIS & SON, No. 412 4th-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE TWO FOUR-story brick houses Nos. 114 and 116 East 26th-st. For terms, apply to H. HOLMAN, No. 367 3d-av., near corner 28th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE—Belonging to I. I. Kingsford. Situated about one mile from the Port Richmond and Factoryville Landings. The grounds, consisting of twelve acres, are tastefully laid out; choicest kinds of evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs, well grown. Large kitchen-garden and orchard in full bearing. The lands have a long front on Cove Road; fine stream of water bounds it on the other side. House suitable for a large family, containing about 25 rooms, and has every convenience—gas, hot and cold water, &c. Fine kitchen, laundry, pantry, &c. Fine spring of water for table use. Excellent furnace. Drainage has been thoroughly attended to. The place is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty; suitable for a gentleman's residence. For further particulars, apply to HENRY PARISH, No. 1 West 19th-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—An elegant, large and very commodious mansion, near Flushing, L. I., replete with every convenience, and all of the modern improvements of a first-class city residence, admirably situated, on high ground, overlooking the Bay, Palisades, &c., situated on the road from Whitestone to College Point, about one mile from the Flushing depot. The grounds are beautifully laid out, house and lawn shaded with fine old forest trees and elegant evergreens; there are about eleven acres of land, under a high state of cultivation, an orchard, and abundance of fruit of all kinds; also, a fine, large garden, capacious barn, carriage-house, lodge, laundry, ice-house, and other outbuildings, all in complete order; communication hourly, by steamboat and railroad. Apply at the office of the Globe Insurance Company, corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE—On the premises, March 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M. the house and grounds belonging to Alfred C. Roe, containing about 14 acres of land, well-stocked with small and large fruits of choice varieties, beds of asparagus, rhubarb, &c. The house is large and well fitted for boarding-house, school or private family. The outbuildings are substantial and convenient. There is also a second fine building site on the place. Part of the purchase money could remain on the property. For terms and particulars, address S. S. MERWIN, No. 63 William-st., New-York; JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, or Mrs. A. C. ROE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT IN THE TOWN of Westchester, within 14 miles of City Hall, 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, and near John J. Palmer's, with fine views of the Sound and Eastchester Bay, consisting of 34¼ acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawns, walks, &c., with vegetable garden and all kinds of fruits. House contains 14 rooms, with furnace, hot and cold water, gardener's house, barns, carriage-house, granary, wood-house, and all necessary out-buildings. The location is one of the finest on the East River, and is eminently worthy the attention of any gentleman desirous of a beautiful country residence. Accessible to the City at all seasons. Price $35,000.

Also, a plot of 30 lots on New-York-av., Brooklyn, embracing one whole front between Wyckoff and Warren sts., in the vicinity of many elegant residences—Mr. Campbell's, Mr. Meigs', Mr. Arthur's and others. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat is by the death of the owner placed in the market. It is about one and a half miles from Elizabeth, New-Jersey, and within five minutes' walk of Mulford Station on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The house is large and commodious, first class and modern built. Has furnace and bath room, with hot and cold water throughout. The plumbing of the first quality. Rooms large and ceilings high. Outbuildings and fences complete and in good order. Twenty-two acres first quality land. Communications with the City from Elizabeth hourly, and from Mulford Station hourly in the early and later portions of the day. The nearly completed direct extension of the Central Railroad will bring this place within less than forty minutes of New-York. For terms, apply to AUGUSTUS SEELEY, No. 1 Dey-st., N. Y., or Dr. J. B. MORTON, Elizabeth, N. J.

STAMFORD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The double stone house and 11 acres of ground, half a mile from the depot, on high ground, with a fine view of the Sound, &c. The house contains 19 rooms, marble mantels throughout, lighted with gas from the village, and in complete order; 2 large cisterns, 3 wells of good water, grounds tastefully laid out, and contain a great variety of fruit trees, grape-vines, &c. Also a house for gardener, workshop, barn, carriage-house, cow stables, &c. Possession immediately. For particulars and views of the premises, inquire of C. W. SMITH, Nos. 109 and 111 Elizabeth-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A beautiful place of over five acres, with a fine young bearing orchard of more than a hundred trees, and a large kitchen garden. The house is nearly new, well built, with eleven rooms. There is a carriage-house, stable, &c. The premises are within ten minutes of the depot. The view of the Hudson is most commanding. Apply to A. NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st., or J. WEST, Franklin House, Tarrytown. Price, $9,500.

FOR SALE AT NORWALK—A HOUSE AND lot, with corner lot attached, delightfully located, within three minutes' walk of village; horse-cars pass the door every 15 minutes to and from N. H. R. Depot. Said house is in good order; contains 11 rooms, with kitchen, cellar, gas, furnace and water; on the premises is a barn, shade and fruit trees. Apply to E. T. WHITNEY, No. 460 Broadway, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A good two-story house and stable, with 1¼ acres of land, variety of fruit and ornamental trees; pleasantly situated and healthy, near the village of East Chester, ½ hour from the City by New-Haven Railroad; 10 minutes from Mount Vernon Station. Apply at 44 East 29th-st.

GLEN COVE, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The homestead formerly occupied by Saml. M. Titus, at Glen Cove, L. I. A house containing 13 rooms, with about two acres of land, a good garden and abundance of fruit. Apply to POTTER & WILLIAMS, No. 210 Front-st., New-York, or to SAML. M. TITUS, Glen Cove, L. I.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences on the east bank of the Hudson River, at a moderate price; 1½ hours from City Hall; three acres filled with fruit and shade trees; such a bargain seldom met with. Address G. B., Box No. 4,150, or at No. 49 Fulton-st., third loft.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Located in Westchester County, 15 miles from Madison-square, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, on the post-road. House large, with plenty of shade trees, 4½ acres, and every way desirable for a gentleman's residence. Apply at No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT WITH HALF A mile of water front, with fine improvements; two miles from the depot at Rye, Westchester County; contains 30 acres of fine land, with every convenience for boating, bathing and fishing. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 48 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM, NEAR THIRD-AV., two cottages, containing nine rooms; each lot 25 by 98.11 each; street graded. Inquire of WALTER BRADY, No. 6 Bond-st., or ——.

REAL ESTATE.

TO MANUFACTURERS OR CAPITALISTS.

For sale, the most desirable building site in the heart of the City of Paterson, N. J., containing about 6,000 square feet, fronting on three streets; 100 yards from the Erie Railway on Market-st., suitable for a hotel, stores, residence, or factories; an excellent site for a car shop or silk or woolen factory, for which purposes capitalists can take up liberal charters, now lying dormant. A stream of water flows 600 feet through the premises, and has 8½ feet fall. For terms, &c., apply to A. DERROM, West-st., Paterson, N. J.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.

Seven hundred lots for sale at moderate prices, and on easy terms. Cross the 3d-av. Harlem River bridge to 138th-st., and inquire at the Land office, T. BAR, Agent. Decidedly, in every respect, the most desirable property ever offered for sale in these suburbs. Streets and avenues laid out to correspond with those in New-York proper. A horse railroad along the westerly side of the property, also gas.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE No. 22 First-place, Brooklyn, comprising six lots; house brown-stone, large size, and among the handsomest and best built in the city, complete in all modern improvements, conveniences and comforts, and in thorough order; grounds tastefully arranged and ornamented with a large variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubs, costly fountain, &c.; neighborhood unexceptionable; location elevated, pleasant and accessible, being within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and cars passing each end of the block; terms easy. Address R. A. S., Box No. 3,800 Post-office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 22 TOMPKINS-PLACE, Brooklyn, brown-stone front, three stories and basement, contains all the modern improvements, is in a pleasant neighborhood, and convenient to South Ferry; lot 20 feet 9 inches by 112 feet 6 inches. Price $6,500; $3,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to S. HOSDLOW, Montague-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—VERY CHEAP, terms easy, two three-story brick stores and dwellings south side of Fulton-av., between Washington and Clinton avs.; the best location for an advance.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STORE PROPERTY Nos. 371 and 373 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts., each 25x150 feet, running through to Franklin-alley; built in the best manner, five-story, white marble. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit; also, real estate bought and sold. W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

HENRY-ST.—FOR SALE, THE TWO-STORY and attic brick dwelling house No. 235 Henry-st., N. Y. Has all the modern improvements—water, gas, water-closet, bath-room, &c. Will be sold low. Apply on the premises or to No. 237 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 103 EAST 19th-st., three doors east of 3d-av. Lot 25 by 93 feet. House brick, three-story and basement, in the best order, with all conveniences. Apply to T. B. STARR, No. 15 John-st.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION MAY 1—THE THREE-story high-stoop house No. 184 West 49th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; 20x50 house; lot 100 feet. Price $6,750. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPerty in 9th-st., a few doors east of Broadway; lot 38 feet wide by half the block; house 25 by 36, with extension. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE ON PARK-AV.—Two lots, each 25x100 feet, between 38th and 39th sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—$3,000 TO $3,500 EACH.—Four new cottages at Englewood, Bergen County, N. J., 13 miles from New-York. Each two stories, with basement-kitchen and attic, and lot 67 by 250. Inquire at Room No. 34, No. 63 William-st., of WM. B. DANA.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery; grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

COTTAGE—A LITTLE GEM, FURNISHED—ON Bayside-av., Flushing, L. I., one hour from Wall-st., a beautiful Gothic cottage, with plenty of shade, ornamental and fruit trees, large garden, all planted and in best order; fine stable, carriage-house and other outbuildings; six acres pasturage in the inclosure; house has 10 rooms, richly furnished—paintings, mirrors, &c., also, range, furnace, &c., and is well suited for Winter and Summer residence. Will be let low to good tenant. Ten trains daily. Apply to ISAAC SMITH, SON & CO., No. 405 Broadway, near Walker-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID MANSION AND farm of George Bradish, on Little Neck Bay, near Flushing, 100 acres of first-class land; pear orchard of 500 trees; fruit of all kinds, of first quality. The Bay is famous for shell and other fish in season; boat and bath-houses at foot of lawn; two dwelling houses; the mansion a first-class residence, complete in every particular; buildings on premises could not be replaced for $50,000. Views over Bay and Sound unsurpassed. Inquire of R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st., GEORGE BRADISH, No. 27 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COUNTRY PLACE at Fort Washington, consisting of seven acres of land; house of wood, filled in with brick, in good order and furnished; supplied with furnace, gas and water throughout and perfectly comfortable for Winter and Summer residence; greenhouse filled with choice plants; large stable, with stalls for seven horses; gardener's cottage, &c.; an excellent garden with fruits of all kinds; beautiful view of the Hudson River. For terms apply to WARREN HASTINGS, No. 51 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, on the Grace Church Street Road, a handsome country residence, 300 feet distant from the Sound shore, and commanding an extensive view of the Sound and surrounding country. The grounds are finely shaded, and there is a fine garden and an abundance of choice fruits. House two-story frame, 38x40, all in order; has water in the kitchen and water-closet on the first floor; barn, carriage-house, hennery, &c.; the whole in order. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 48 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY PLACE OF THE late James S. Petrie, on the North Shrewsbury River, N. J., 28 miles from the city, and one mile from the village of Redbank. This beautiful spot is complete in all its arrangements; fruit of all kinds, conveniences for fishing, boating and bathing; the river bank is terraced, and a well supplied oyster bed on the shore. Immediate possession given. Apply, for all particulars, to GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 44 Park-place, and WM. SLOANE, No. 500 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT OYSTER-BAY Cove, L. I.; beautifully situated, midway between the villages of Oyster Bay and Cold Spring, commanding a fine view of the Bay and Sound, a country residence, with three acres of ground attached; a good garden, fruit trees, and shrubbery. The house has been recently built, is well finished, and convenient; possession April 1. For price and particulars, inquire of J. M. BURTIS, Room No. 13, over the Market Bank, corner of Beekman and Pearl sts., N. Y., or of JOHN JAY JONES, Oyster Bay.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT AT RYE, WESTchester County, with half a mile of water-front, 30 acres, with good improvements, and fruits in abundance, possessing unrivaled advantages for boating, bathing and fishing. Parties wishing a property with a front on Long Island Sound are invited to examine this property, as it is believed to be the best location now for sale between New-York and New-Haven. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 48 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—PRICE, $6,000; TERMS TO SUIT purchaser; a country residence, with 45 acres of land, eight acres of it wood, situated on N. J. & N. R. R., 15½ miles from Jersey City Ferry, three miles above North Englewood, and less than one half mile from Closter Station. The house and outbuildings are nearly new, and in good order. There is also 15 acres of wood land to be sold separate. For further particulars inquire of JAMES COSGROVE, No. 3 Burling-slip.

AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—FOR sale or to let a large brick mansion, water through-out, with fourteen acres of land, choice fruits and fine shade trees. Location near the water, and views fine on the Hudson. Access by boats several times a day; also, by Hudson River Railroad. For particulars inquire of E. C. GILLIS, Cornwall, N. Y., also of CHAS. S. MATHER, New-York Hotel, or A. J. ROE, 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIdence. Spacious house, built within the last three years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; wash tubs, with hot and cold water; waste water carried to river by brick sewer; large carriage-house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot, twelve miles from Erie Ferry. Inquire at Hazlem Gas Office, No. 76 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, THE DEDERER farm, of about 150 acres of highly cultivated land, well watered, and plenty of wood and fruit, and stock and utensils complete if required; buildings equal to new; commanding a view of twenty miles of Long Island Sound, ten miles of the Palisades on Hudson River and Fort Washington Heights; one mile from Tuckahoe Depot, on Harlem Railroad, and four miles from Village of Yonkers. Apply to C. DEDERER, on the premises, or at 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWPORT, R. I.—THE residence of the undersigned, with 10 acres of land, stable and outbuildings, situated on the main road, one mile from the town. The house is 50 by 45 feet, three stories high, with kitchen extension. It commands a fine view of the harbor, river and beach. Apply to WM. VERNON, Newport, R. I., or at No. 42 South-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH, ON THE HUDSON—A first-class country seat, containing 8 acres, commanding an unsurpassed view of river; house and outhouses of brick, with stone relief; thoroughly built, large, and containing every modern improvement; architecture Elizabethan. For particulars, apply to GEO. W. WRIGHT, Esq., No. 83 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WHITE PLAINS—The double two-story and attic frame house, with about one acre of land, carriage-house, barn, fine garden, fruit, &c., 10 minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to E. H. LITTELL & CO., No. 125 Warren-st., or of Mr. L. MILLER, near the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT—TO LET, THE COUNTRY residence of the late Jno. La Farge, at Glen Cove, L. I. The house is 50 feet square, overlooking the Sound. Accessible by boat and railroad. Stabling ample, and ice-house filled; rent, $1,200, furnished. Apply to T. JONES, No. 520 Broadway.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, at $6,500; or to let $600, a first-class country house, containing 11 rooms; is situated on high ground, commanding a fine view of Orange Mountain. Barn and 2 acres of land, good water. Inquire of D. J. SPRAGUE, 28 Park-row.

FOR SALE—THREE VERY DESIRABLE COUNtry houses, forty minutes from New-York City, by Erie Railway, and convenient to the depot; will be sold low. Apply to No. 257 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY,
MINES—"GOLD DART LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.
Capital 80,000 shares, $50 each.
TRUSTEES.
John Evans, Colorado. Geo. W. Crawford, Balt're.
F. H. Judd, New-York. Hermann Funke, N. Y.
H. S. Camp, New-York. E. Cornell White, N. Y.
Wm. Holmes, New-York. M. C. Tyler, New-York.
S. G. Arnold, Providence, R. I.
President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. Arnold, Dr. F. H. Judd.
Treasurer—Walter E. Lawton.
Secretary—J. P. Davies.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH. BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES No. 38 WALL-ST. BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES U. S. 5-20 BONDS. U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81. U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES. U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES. U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS. U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS and DEALERS In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF **VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,** NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.
Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. FOR $2,000,000.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York.
The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.
These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.
The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a first and only mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 25 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.
It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.
The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.
The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 31 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.
W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 23 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS AND U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York. U. S. SECURITIES of all issues, purchased and for sale. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

MEYLERT & CO., No. 6 Wall-st., BANKERS & BROKERS. Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SIMONSON & BROWN offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold. No. 20½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.
Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.
{L. S.} (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE.
UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.
Parties holding thirty (30) or more coupons on the three years seven and three-tenths bonds, maturing on the 1st of April, are requested to hand them in with schedules at any time before that date.
Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 31st inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.
Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.
JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.
PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required. STEWART VAN VLIET, Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDING, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building,) on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BEDFORD COPPER COMPANY, No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Bedford Copper Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, &c., will be held at their office on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock M. E. S. BOLLES, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commission charged. Applications in writing, with diagram of premises, to be made to WARREN S. BROWN, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 170 Broadway.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. RUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to N. J. Bangs, No. 21 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 85 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

CINCINNATI, PORTSMOUTH AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—$80,000 for sale, at [illegible] per cent., or $20 per Bond, $1,000 each, with coupons attached from date of issue. Apply to GEO. C. DURHAM, No. [illegible] William-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, at 6 and 7 per cent. interest, on desirable real estate in this City and vicinity. Apply to [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 48 WALL-ST., BANKERS AND BROKERS, DEALERS IN UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TO CAPITALISTS.
JERSEY CITY BONDS FOR $265,000.
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN, INTEREST SIX PER CENT., SEMI-ANNUALLY, PAYABLE IN JERSEY CITY OR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, N. J., or at the office of M. C. Morgan, Esq., No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st., New-York, until MONDAY, March 21, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars of Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed March 1, 1864, in accordance with the law of the Legislature of New-Jersey authorizing said bonds. Said bonds will be for $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, or at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, and redeemable in twenty years. The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and parties, when notified that their proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Treasurer of Jersey City the sums awarded to them respectively, and the Treasurer's receipt will entitle them to receive from the Comptroller bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, with interest from the date of payment. They will be awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted for less than par, and no conditional bid will be entertained. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to
HENRY F. COX, THOS. E. DECKER, A. A. GADDIS, } Committee on Finance, Jersey City.
JERSEY CITY, March 5, 1864.
Population of Jersey City is about 28,000. City debt, including soldiers' bounty fund as above, $495,000. Valuation of real estate by assessors of 1863, $14,132,085. The Board of Water Commissioners' Loan for water works, which supplies Jersey City, Hoboken City, Hudson City and Lafayette, amounts to $1,1[illegible],000, which, by its water rents, is self-sustaining and self-liquidating.

THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD MEETS DAILY AT No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

WANTED—BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING named cities in the State of Wisconsin, issued to railroads:
CITY OF MILWAUKEE.
CITY OF WATERTOWN.
CITY OF FOND DU LAC.
CITY OF OSKOSH.
CITY OF MADISON.
SHREVE & KENDRICK, No. 28 William-st.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Directors. J. N. DENISON, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 68 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 28th inst. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order. ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, March 1, 1864.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a stock dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand out of the earnings heretofore made and expended in the construction of the road. By order of the Board of Directors. O. M. BURKE, Sec.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISSION, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

WANTED—TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS on bond and mortgage at six per cent., on four houses, brown-stone high stoops, four stories, basement sub-cellar; are first-class houses, and location splendid, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. No agent need apply. JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 821 2d-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
A limited partnership has been formed between WINSLOW L. WHITING, Jr., and GEORGE E. CLARK, as general partners, and DAVIS J. WHITING, as special partner, under and in pursuance of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York. That the name under which the said limited partnership is to be conducted is and shall be WHITING & CLARK. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said limited partnership is and shall be commission merchants and dealers in boots, shoes and leather. That the names of the partners interested in the said limited partnership are Winslow L. Whiting, Jr., of the City of Newark, State of New-Jersey, and George E. Clark, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, who are the general partners, and Davis J. Whiting, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who is the special partner. That the amount of capital which Davis J. Whiting, the special partner, has contributed to the common stock is twenty thousand dollars, in one actual cash payment. That the said limited partnership is to commence on the 9th day of March, 1864, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1867, as will appear by the terms of the limited partnership, contained in the requisite certificate, this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, in which county the principal place of business of the said limited partnership shall be and is situated.—Dated March 9, 1864.
WINSLOW L. WHITING, Jr., } General
GEORGE E. CLARK, } Partners.
DAVIS J. WHITING, Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864—No. 41 Pine-st.
THE FIRM OF EUGENE THOMSON & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the senior partner retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation. All book accounts and balances will be transferred to their successors in business.
EUGENE THOMSON, C. M. RUTTER.
NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a stock commission business, under the name of C. M. RUTTER & CO.
C. M. RUTTER, J. EDWARD MASTIN.
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864, No. 8 Broad-st.
THE COPARTNERSHIP FORMERLY EXISTING under the name of VAN VLECK & TUCKER, is dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. H. A. Tucker retiring therefrom. J. T. VAN VLECK, H. A. TUCKER.
The undersigned succeed Van Vleck & Tucker, and will continue the banking business at No. 8 Broad-st., under the firm of VAN VLECK & ELLIOTT. J. T. VAN VLECK, GEORGE ELLIOTT.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the title of JEROME, RIGGS & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business. LEONARD W. JEROME, E. RIGGS, GEO. W. McLEAN, W. A. SLINGERLAND.

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the title of H. A. TUCKER & CO., for the transaction of a banking and general stock commission business. H. A. TUCKER, CHAS. S. TUCKER.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.
MR. ISAAC KIP, JR., RETIRES FROM our firm this day by limitation and mutual consent. The business will be conducted by ANTHONY W. MORSE and J. CADY BROWN, under the same name. MORSE & CO.

MR. D. R. MANGAM AND MR. L. M. THORN, have retired from our firm from this date. NEW-YORK, March 9, 1864. GARNER & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND. Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the dividends will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice. JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 14, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (Ten per Cent.,) free from Government tax, payable on demand. SAM'L E. BELCHER, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend. SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, WM. S. OPDYKE, JOHN BRICE, Committee on Donations and Charities.

AUCTION SALES

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 28, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 19, 1863, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:
1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.
2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.
Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 30, 1864.
Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION, AT THE CITY HALL.
On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864,
The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.
The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.
The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.
The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.
The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.
CONDITIONS.
The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.
The Lease for each of the above named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.
The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.
Should the lease [illegible] above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessees desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.
The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 120 VALUABLE LOTS ON BROADWAY, 10TH-AV., 76TH, 77TH and 78TH STS., belonging to the estate of James G. King, deceased.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 24, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the undersigned, the following described lots:
BROADWAY—25 lots comprising the entire block bounded by 76th and 77th sts., Broadway and 10th-av., with the exception of a small gore on the northwest corner of 10th-av. and 76th-st.
BROADWAY—34 lots, comprising the entire block bounded by 77th and 78th sts., Broadway and 10th-av.
10TH-AV.—16 lots on east side of 10th av., comprising the entire front between 76th and 78th sts., with the exception of a small gore on the northeast corner of 76th-st. and 10th-av.
76TH-ST.—7 lots on north side of 76th-st., 100 ft. east of 10th-av.
77TH-ST.—7 lots on south side of 77th-st., 100 ft. east of 10th-av.
77TH-ST.—7 lots on north side of 77th-st., 100 ft. east of 10th-av.
78TH-ST.—24 lots on south side of 78th-st., 100 ft. east of 10th-av.
TERMS.—60 per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for 5 years, at 6 per cent.
JAMES G. KING, A. GRACIE KING, } Executors of Jas. G. King, deceased.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 21st day of March, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer BANSHEE, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
PAPER,
STATIONERY,
&c., &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS ON AVENUES A AND B, 1st and 2d avs. and 82d-st., at auction. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on TUESDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
1ST-AV.—3 lots on southeast corner of 1st-av. and 82d-st. Corner lot 25 feet 8 inches in width by 100 feet 8 inches in depth; inside lot 25 feet 6 inches by 106 feet 6 inches.
2D-AV.—1 lot on northeast corner of 82d-st., 25 feet 8 inches by 100 feet.
AV. A.—2 lots on northeast corner of Av. A. and 82d-st. Corner lot 25 feet 8 inches by 98 feet; inside lot 25 feet 6 inches by 98 feet.
AV. B.—4 lots, west side, 51 feet 2 inches south of 82d-st., each 25 feet 6 inches by 98 feet.
82D ST.—3 lots, south side, 192 feet east of Av. A, each 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.
4 lots on north side 82d-st., 200 feet west of 1st-av., each 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.
4 lots on south side 82d-st., 166 feet 6 inches west of Av. A, each 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.

R. WALTERS, Auctioneer.
UNRESERVED SALE OF A MAGNIFICENT importation of rare and beautiful sea shells, curiosities, Chinese, Japanese and Indian workmanship. At No. 206 Chatham-square, will be sold without limit, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 17, 18 and 19, at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7 P. M., one of the largest collection of sea shells ever witnessed on this continent, comprising over 10,000 specimens of an infinite variety, some of the rarest conchological species in existence; every description of corals, and any quantity and variety of small shells for shell-work.
Without humbug or puff, this is a rare opportunity. Wholesale and retail by private sale during the day. T. BOYNTON, sole American Agent.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.: One share in the New-York Society Library, free from all charges and dues forever; one lot in the burial-ground in the village of Catskill, Greene Co., N. Y., inclosed with marble posts and chains, never occupied and well situated. Further particulars on application to the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 209 MADISON-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story brick house and lease of lot No. 209 Madison-st., north side, near Rutgers-st. The lease is from the Rutgers estate, and has 12 years to run, at an annual ground rent of $155, with usual covenants for renewals. The house is 26 feet 1 inch by about 45 feet deep, has gas, bath, &c., and is in good order. Lot 26 feet 1 inch by 100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 585 BROOME-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: The three-story brick house and lot No. 585 Broome-st., south side, near Hudson-st. The house is 22x40 feet, with a two-story extension 6x14 feet, was built by days' work, with independent walls, and is in perfect order, having gas and Croton water introduced, and the second story frescoed. The lot is 22x80 feet.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, March 22, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, 11 full City lots and a gore, on 101st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., near the Bloomingdale road: free from rock, and laying handsomely for improvement. For particulars apply to D. & T. McMAHON, Attorneys for Defendant, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE CITY HALL.
On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:
The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.
The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.
The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.
CONDITIONS.
The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.
The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City charter in relation to ferries, and also contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeably to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.
The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the same time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he *executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be* forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation at the same time, executed by two *sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with* sureties to be approved by the Comptroller for the punctual payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.
The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessees shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a two-seat, shifting-top (barouche) over-back, in good running order, and sold without reserve.

TO CHARLES PRATT AND OTHERS—NOTICE.—I will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 24, at 10 A. M., to cover storage and charges, a lot of old machinery, &c., at Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
MR. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 BROOME-ST. NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES. SEVEN FIRST PREMIUMS IN FOUR WEEKS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, N. Y.

HAINES BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, Warerooms No. 758 Broadway. PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 86 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS FOR SALE. G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st. MASON BROTHERS.

NEW MUSIC.—"WHEN OLD FRIENDS WERE HERE."—A very beautiful and touching Song in B flat.
When old friends were here,
In days that are flown,
How fond were the hands
Which oft clasped my own!
The pathways of life
Wore pleasure's sunny hue,
And voices were near
With tones warm and true.
"SHE WAS ALL THE WORLD TO ME."—This is a sweet, flowing melody, in E flat.
The above are the last two songs of the late STEPHEN C. FOSTER. Price, 25 cents each. Mailed free. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SANITARY FAIR POLKA," dedicated to the patrons of the Sanitary Fair. Composed by Mrs. PARKHURST. This Polka is a perfect gem—played nightly by the band of the Sanitary Fair, Brooklyn. Price, 25 cents. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.
A Pianist in attendance to try new music.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, cabinet and Alexandre organs, piano stools and covers, sheet music, music books, music merchandise, and all kinds of musical instruments, at wholesale and retail; second-hand pianos and melodeons at great bargains; new pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same; pianos tuned and repaired; cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

MONITOR PIANOS—IN SIZE, CONVENIENT; in tone, powerful and melodious. Piano buyers are invited to call to examine Chambers & Gabler's Pianos—the best and cheapest made. Warerooms 8th-st., corner 4th-av., in the Bible House.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 726 Broadway.

WANTED FOR CASH.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS for Southern climate. J. G. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE AMERICAN JAVA COFFEE COMPANY.
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York. The Company have established the price of their Coffee at 25 cents per pound. Put up in one-pound packages, 48 lbs. in a case. Usual discount.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.
PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.
We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper flour bags, to hold 12½, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manila paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. B. K. CLARK & CO., Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
Dr. COLTON makes the gas pure and fresh every day, and hence his uniform success. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

N. E. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 232 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

PROPOSALS.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) in St. Louis, till March 28, 1864, for doing the graduation and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, to a section in Jackson County between *the Little Blue and Independence Prairie. List of sections* to be let, giving time as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.
Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.
Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.
Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany bid by substantial references, and should give also his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.
The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
T. McKISSOCK, Ch'f Eng'r and Supt.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, Feb. 4, 1864.
MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th April next from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance, in steam vessels, of a monthly mail between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22d Vic. c. 48, 23 Vic. c. 11, and 27 Vic. c. 1, to provide steam communication between this Island the United States of America.
The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken, will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London, JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., New-York, or at this office.
Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, WASHINGTON, March 12, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 22d day of March instant, for 2,500 barrels Navy Beef, and 3,600 barrels Navy Pork, (one-half the quantity of each must be in half barrels.)
The Beef, Pork, barrels and half-barrels, with the exception of iron hoops, must conform to the Navy standard, the same to be delivered at the Brooklyn yard within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of the proposal, and there undergo the usual inspection of the yard.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery. S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in this Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1863, has been received from the Assessor, and that the Duties, Taxes and Licences therein specified have become due and payable. I will attend personally, or by deputy, at my office, No. 130 Broadway, daily (except on Sundays,) from the date hereof, until and including Thursday, the 31st day of March, 1864, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., to receive the same.
The Taxes included in the aforesaid list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, licences, and on incomes for the year 1862.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them, respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will, at the expiration thereof, become liable to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof, excepting the Tax on Incomes, which will be liable to an addition of but five per cent.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector Thirty-second District, New-York.
DATED NEW-YORK, March 8, 1864.

CIRCULAR.
OFFICE OF ASS'T COM.-GEN. SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1864.
OFFICERS COMMANDING REGIMENTS, companies and detachments or squads of troops in the service of the United States, stationed in or passing through the City of New-York, who are entitled to and require subsistence, will make application at the office of Capt. F. H. Moore, Commissary of Subsistence, No. 2 Bridge-st., or at the office south end of the Park Barracks.
When practicable, notice should be given, by letter or otherwise, of the anticipated arrival of troops, in order that proper preparations may be made.
A. B. EATON, Col. and A. C. G. S.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman. E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend. GEORGE McGRATH, JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN, CHARLES RILEY, Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend. PATRICK H. KEENAN, PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend. Councilman HAGERTY, Councilman KOSTER, Councilman HAVILAND, Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend. PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE, } Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 12 City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the committee are invited to attend. TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend. CHARLES RILEY, MICHAEL C. GROSS, JOHN BRICE, Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 12 City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at 12 o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the committee are requested to attend. TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee on Public Health.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend. Councilman HAGERTY, Councilman SCHAEFFER, Councilman COOK, Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend. Councilman HEALY, Councilman HEFFERNAN, Councilman FITZGERALD, Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK, Chatham-square, New-York. Open Daily. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April. E. D. VAN PELT, President. CHARLES B. BAILEY, Treasurer. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOKSTORE FOR SALE TO A CASH CUSTOMER.—The stock, fixtures and good will of a book, music and stationery store, situated on the west side of New-York City, and now doing a good business. Has been established over twenty years, and has an unexpired lease of three years from May 1, 1864. Rent moderate. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Price $4,000. Address B. A., Box No. 3,295 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A crockery and house furnishing store, in one of the principal avenues in Brooklyn, now doing a good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at No. 130 Johnson-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

COUNTY LOAN FOR $200,000.
PROPOSALS FOR $200,000 OF "RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS" OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, March 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, approved by the Mayor March 7, 1864.
The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 18[illegible].
The proposals will state the amount desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively, together with the premiums thereon.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March , 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.
Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.
Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.
The price must be written out in words on the bids.
Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.
The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.
All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.
The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.
All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.
The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.
Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."
Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.
Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.
FORM OF PROPOSAL.
(Town, County, and State) ————
(Date) ————
I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ————, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:
———— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at ———— per bushel of 56 pounds.
———— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at ———— per bushel of 32 pounds.
———— tons of baled Hay, at ———— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
———— tons of baled Straw, at ———— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Delivery to commence on or before the ———— day of ————, 186–, and to be completed on or before the ———— day of ————, 186–, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.
Your obedient servant,
Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.
GUARANTEE.
We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
Witness: Given under our hands and seals this ———— day of ————, 186–.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]
I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.
To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.
All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets (and nowhere else,) until TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying the coal and wood required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year—say five thousand (5,000) tons of coal, and one thousand (1,000) cords of oak wood and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less.
The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the coals to be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, (2,240.)
The coal will be inspected and weighed by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, said coal to be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows: two-thirds of the quantity from the 25th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.
The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three feet long, and not less than three inches in diameter.
The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.
The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for both the pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load—the quantity split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.
The wood will be inspected and measured by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said wood to be delivered at the schools, when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required, from the first day of May to the twenty-fifth day of July, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. Said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority.
The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the twenty-fifth day of May, 1865. Sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures of the proposed sureties.
No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.
Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, JOHN N. HAYWARD, SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, JAMES W. FARR, JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN, Committee on Supplies.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 14, 1864.
NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, the 19th inst., for the erection of Government buildings. The plan and specifications, and the place where the buildings are to be erected, will be made known on application at this office.
STEWART VAN VLIET, [illegible]